

# THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVI., NO. 4807

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1900.

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C. E. BOYNTON,

BOTTLERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Summer Drinks,

Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Root Beer,  
Tonic, Vanilla, Orange and Strawberry Beer, Coffee, Chocolate and Soda Water in syphons for hotel and family use. Fountains charged at short notice.

Bottler of Eldridge and Milwaukee Lager.  
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A continuance of patronage is solicited from former customers and the public in general, and every endeavor will be made to fill all orders promptly and in a satisfactory manner.

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18 Bow Street, Portsmouth

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NO DUST NO NOISE

111 Market St Telephone. 24

Window Screens,  
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TAKE NOTICE.

Now is the time to buy HARNESES; we have a few at low prices. They will be higher.

JOHN S. TILTON'S  
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Madame Yale's  
HAIR TONIC

Ladies and Gentlemen—It has gone on record that Madame Yale's Excelsior Hair Tonic is the first and only remedy known to chemical science found to be a genuine hair specific. It has an affinity for the human hair for nourishing and invigorating its entire structure. It is antiseptic in character, as well as stimulating; its action upon the scalp and hair is truly wonderful, inasmuch as it has never been known in a single instance to fail to cure scalp diseases and to create a luxuriant growth of healthy, beautiful hair. It stops hair falling within twenty-four hours and brings back the natural color to gray hair in nearly every instance. It is not a dye; it is not sticky or greasy; on the contrary it makes the hair soft, youthful, beautiful and glossy; keeps it in curl. It is a perfect hair dressing, and can be used by ladies, gentlemen or children as a daily toilet requisite. Its influence is delightfully soothing.

All Dealers sell it, \$1 per bottle. Mail order may be sent direct to the manufacturer.

MADAME YALE,

189 Michigan Blvd., Chicago.

COUPON.

Name of paper \_\_\_\_\_

This coupon may be exchanged for one bottle of Madame Yale's Excelsior Hair Tonic, on health, grace and beauty. Please cut out coupon and mail it to Madame Yale with a request for a book.

Madame Yale may be consulted by mail free of charge. Address all communications to her, 189 Michigan Blvd., Chicago.

## AT YORK BEACH.

The Water Is Still Too Cold for Bathing at the Resort.

After two days of strong, high winds which caused the old salts along the beach to shake their heads and mutter things about storms, Monday morning dawned as fair and clear as any day ever seen at York. The air was delightfully fresh and cool and just the faintest westerly wind ruffled the ocean and blew the spray from the tops of the breakers. The sands and hotel piazzas were dotted again as on Sunday with the guests and cottagers who strayed out to enjoy the air and watch the surf.

The water has been too cold for comfortable bathing all the season so far. It is a well-known fact that an off-shore wind blows all the warm water out to sea, and off-shore winds are all that has favored the beach. But though the water was dangerously cold a considerable number of enthusiasts tempted the bathing Monday and appeared to enjoy it. The water will become warm about as soon as the crowd arrives, and then every morning the beach will be filled with sight-seers and bathers.

Sunday night, again, a large fleet of ten fishing schooners put into the little bay in front of the hotels to escape the discomfort and danger arising from the high wind outside. These boats are the fishing smacks that generally lie about ten or fifteen miles outside, making Portsmouth and Boston their headquarters. They looked very large in the cove when the tide was out, but no one came ashore from them although they were so near.

## STATE NEWS.

Items of Interest to People in This Part of New Hampshire.

Burglars entered the clothing store of George Macanley of Epping on Sunday night. Entrance was gained through the transom over the main door. After making their selections from the stock of gents' clothing the thieves departed through a rear door with a good quantity of plunder. Four suit cases were taken.

J. W. Gorman's Imperials are this week's attraction at the Casino at Hampton beach. The list of performers is as follows: The Pattens, Irish character artists; the Spauldings, in a pyramidal chair and table act; Forl brothers, character songs and dialogues; Beatrice, the memory wonder, and the Crane Brothers, rural comedians.

Amesbury defeated Exeter, 6 to 5, in a ten inning game in the Firemen's league at Hampton beach Saturday afternoon. The result puts Amesbury in the lead with Exeter second and Portsmouth third. Wednesday's game between the last two teams, promises to be for blood.

The Exeter, Hampton and Amesbury street railway has put a new mail car into the service. The car is a beauty and attracts much admiration all along the line.

A public meeting to be held in Exeter on the evening of July 11, to discuss the liquor situation in town, is a probability.

A two mile bicycle race has been added to the list of Fourth of July sports at Hampton beach.

Tony Avolini, an Italian boy seven years of age, was struck and instantly killed by the engine of the White Mountain express train over the Northern division of the Boston & Maine railway, near the roundhouse at Somersworth on Monday afternoon about 3 o'clock.

The Dover and Somersworth baseball teams will cross bats on the diamond at Central park Wednesday afternoon.

The Rev. Mary Baker Eddy of Concord, in a card to the public, says that she is not in favor of stock holding and that she has returned several presents of this kind of recent date. Says she: "I am not at the present, never have been, and never shall be in any way directly or indirectly connected with mining stock. I am looking for my treasure above and not beneath."

It is understood that Judge Aldrich will not make the appointment of referee in bankruptcy in place of Judge Clark for some time to come. Such was the statement made by Judge Aldrich on Saturday.

Just as it appeared as though the small pox had been entirely stamped out in Manchester another lad case makes its appearance. This time it is at 10 Clark avenue. The victim is Frank Gagne, 10 years old.

## MAINE NOTES.

William P. Allison of Kennebunkport was robbed of about \$75 on Saturday evening and two men of the three supposed to have committed the crime have been arrested.

Extensive improvements are to be made to St. Joseph's parish, Biddeford, to cost about \$10,000.

There has been no evidence produced against the person who set fire to the Knight buildings in South Berwick.

Leonard Andrews has been dismissed from the Biddeford police force. Six charges against him were sustained.

The Biddeford firemen are to petition the city government for an increase of pay, from \$50 to \$75 per year.

There came near being a bad accident on the Sanford and Cape Porpoise electric road Sunday afternoon, but fortunately what seemed an inevitable collision between two loaded passenger cars was avoided by half a car length.

Charles Littlefield of Kennebunkport was arrested Saturday night by Constable Brooks of that town for beating his wife while he was intoxicated. The constable carried his prisoner to the jail, but did not place him in the new steel cell and during the night Littlefield broke out of the building and escaped.

A forest fire is raging on the side of Banneg Beg mountain, and has already burned over about 100 acres. A force of 200 to 300 men were at work all day Sunday trying to check the fire, but they could not get control of it, and at nightfall gave up the attempt for the night. It is probable that about 45,000 feet of lumber, mostly ash, will be destroyed. Most of it is owned by Sylvester Hall.

## AT THE NAVY YARD.

Quite a number of men will be taken on the yard this month.

Camp Heywood will soon be re-established on Seavey's island.

The golf links present a lively appearance most any forenoon these fine days.

The engines of the Alvarado and Sandoval will be given a dock trial very soon.

Naval Constructor J. G. Tawressey, U. S. N., has issued a number of important orders.

The out door concert by the naval band on Monday morning demonstrated that Portsmouth is to hear one of the finest bands in New England.

The navy department has ruled that the marking of a mechanic as "poor" in workmanship only excludes the applicant from registering for one year in the trade which he had been employed in. It does not prevent his registering in any other trade.

It is settled that all the spars and most of the fittings for the Constitution will be built at this navy yard even if the entire rebuilding of the ship does not take place here. The spars and fittings will cost in the vicinity of \$40,000. The entire work of rebuilding her should be done here, where competent workmen are ready to work on her. There is no means of hauling the ship out at the Boston yard.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this sixth day of December, A. D. 1898.

A. W. GLEASON,

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

## A WISE SUGGESTION.

Chief Engineer Randall makes the very wise suggestion that all householders and merchants see to it that their premises are carefully cleared, today, of refuse and waste of a combustible nature, as the drought has made everything so dry that exploding fireworks are quite likely to cause conflagrations. A little precaution on the part of the citizens, before the holiday arrives, will help out the department.

One or two seals have been seen off Sea Point recently.

## ACROSS THE RIVER.

Brief Notes From Kittery Gathered For Herald Readers Today.

Miss Helen M. Chick of Evansville, Ind., is the guest of her brother, Mr. Harry W. Chick and wife of Government street.

The nine year old child of Mr. Thompson, a driver for Fred Cross, the grocer, fell into the river from the town wharf on Monday forenoon and came near drowning. The child was rescued by Mr. Cross and Clarence M. Prince, who were attracted to the wharf by the screaming of the child.

Sinaloa Planting Co., organized here for the purpose of cultivating farming property and real estate, with \$500,000 capital stock of which nothing is paid in. The officers are: President, Clarence M. Prince of Kittery; treasurer, Frank E. Rowell of Kittery. Certificate approved June 25.

A marine who deserted from the U. S. S. Kearsarge recently was tried by a court martial and found guilty. He was sentenced to be confined in the naval prison for a term of one year and was taken to the prison this morning, handcuffed to a sergeant.

The boys have made extensive preparations for their celebration of the Fourth of July, and have collected a large amount of material for the bonfire at the navy yard station, to be touched off at midnight, tonight.

Miss Annie M. Williams of South Berwick is passing her vacation in town, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Justin H. Shaw of Pleasant street.

Married in North Kittery, July 1, by the Rev. E. Gerry, William P. Buck of Somerville, Mass., and Miss Mary E. Mouson, of Kittery.

## YORK.

YORK, ME., July 2.

Residents of York, whether permanent or temporary will find the library now all that can be desired. Beginning today the library and reading room will be open daily from 10 to 1 and 3 to 6. Over three hundred dollars has recently been expended for new books, and all the latest and most sought for novels are among the addition. A new carpet has been laid and several other things have helped to make the outlay large. The subscription fee is but nominal, and it is hoped that the list may be made as large as possible in order to support the library.

A game of ball between the York Harbor team and Unity club of Portsmouth has been arranged for Fourth of July afternoon. The game will be called at 2 o'clock and will be played in Marshall's field.

There will be dancing both afternoon and evening at St. Aspinquid park, July 4th, at 2 and 8.

The opening of the Old Jail will occur July 4th at 2 p. m.

K. D. Cheney and family of Hartford, Conn., arrived today and are domiciled in the Capt. Dan Philbrook cottage.

Gov. Rollins of New Hampshire arrived at York Harbor Saturday and has opened his cottage, "Rocky Knoll," for the season.

## NEWFIELDS.

NEWFIELDS, July 2.

The farm buildings of Charles H. Flood situated on the Epping road were totally destroyed by fire Saturday noon.

All of the farming implements, wagons, carts and the like, and also a valuable horse, were lost. The origin is unknown. The conflagration was first made known by flames bursting from the back of the barn. Owing to the sparsely settled district, which made assistance scarce, and the high wind blowing from the north, the flames quickly involved the entire set of buildings and were beyond control. All of the household effects were saved, and the live stock, with the exception of the horse. The loss, however, is heavy and the insurance light. The buildings of Charles E. Smith, which stood in the immediate vicinity, were saved only by the direction of the wind. Had it blown from the opposite direction these two would have been consumed. The loss is estimated at \$1000 while the insurance covers about one-third.

## OFF THE TRACK.

This means disaster and death when applied to a fast express train. It is equally serious when it refers to people whose blood is disordered and who consequently have pimples and sores, bad stomachs, deranged kidneys, weak nerves and that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla puts the wheels back on the track by making pure, rich blood and curing these troubles.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

## BEACH NOTES.

This week will see the beginning of the rush to the coast resorts. It is sure to be a big season for them.

All of the beaches are ready for the Fourth of July and the day will be a lively one, now that communication has been opened to the resorts in this vicinity by electric.

The widow of George Cutler has returned from Sweden, where she was visiting relatives at the time of Mr. Cutler's death, and will make her home with Mr. and Mrs. John G. Cutler at the beach.

Col. S. H. Dumas of Concord, who is the veteran of Hampton landlords, came early to the beach this year. Col. Dumas who is not far from the four score mile stone, is in excellent health, although during the winter he suffered severely from rheumatism.

Under the direction of the York Historical and Improvement society, a special occasion will be made of the opening of the "Old Jail" museum at the village on July 4. Plans have been made for the definite preservation of this old landmark, and this special occasion is planned to interest people in the valuable curiosities at their own home.

The Farragut, Rye beach, opened last week, and has a fine season assured. This year Mr. Frank A. Philbrick, its proprietor, will enjoy a partial rest and though he is at the hotel each day and active in its interests, he will not as same direction of the details of management. Mr. Frank C. Hall, for many years chief clerk at the Farragut, will have the management of the hotel.

## FROM THE MONONGAHELA.

While passing down Hilliard's wharf in Provincetown, Monday, Manuel Francis, one of the crew of the schooner I. J. Morrill, saw a cat carrying a carrier pigeon which it had just killed. He secured the bird, which had clasped upon its leg a metal tube containing the following message: "U. S. S. Monongahela, 6.30 a. m., July 1, 1900. Position 40 degrees, 10 minutes, N, 68 degrees, 50 minutes W; number of birds tossed, three; message No. 1 to Com. Hunker, U. S. naval station, Newport, R. I. Fine weather; good, fresh south west breeze; many boys seasick. Passed South Shoal lightship at 10.30 p. m. (Signed) N. V. Wadham."

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folds and to some older ones. Easily cured. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

## ETHIOPIAN WOMEN.

A Touching Tribute to the Worth of the Abyssinian of the Gentler Sex.

Major Gamerra, who was made prisoner at the battle of Adowa, and whose hair turned completely white with his sufferings while in Abyssinia, has published a book giving an account of the two months of his captivity. He says a feeling and genuine tribute to the Abyssinian women. The Ethiopian woman is obliged to work hard all day, hewing wood and drawing water, grinding the grain and preparing the household food. To the men is reserved the task of sewing and weaving, which they are very clever at. The customs of the people are quite patriarchal, the head of the family being often like a sultan in miniature, with a small harem of slaves. The legitimate wife, if she protects at all, does so meekly, as women, even in that part of Africa, are considered little better than beasts of burden, and the Coptic religion as it is understood, especially among the Amhara, has not the power to raise her from her state of inferiority.

Major Gamerra paints a picture truly touching of the tenderness to suffering and the charity and self sacrifice, which are not found in isolated cases, but are general among these downtrodden souls. He speaks of a certain Kongeltu, an old and ugly woman, who was an angel of charity to many of the prisoners, but especially to the major. She shared their sadness, she gathered and prepared the primitive medicines of herbs used there, and when she saw them depressed used to cry "Agarri Agarri" (Italy! Italy!) adding that Menek was good and would free them. When she understood that in Italy there were mothers, wives and sisters weeping for them, she began to cry, and they in turn were the comforters.

The first woman Major Gamerra met was when his feet were all cut and bleeding, owing to marching without shoes, so that he was in extreme pain. Sella, a poor slave of Ras Workie, seeing his sufferings, took the white linen she wore from her head, divided it into two pieces and bandaged his feet. This was an act of real self sacrifice, as such a piece of linen in Seba and Goggiam is a precious treasure. It was all the more wonderful that a slave should make such a sacrifice for a stranger, and he a captive. After ten months the day at last came for Major Gamerra to leave for Italy. He rose early and went to take leave of his true friends. Kongeltu was ill. She showed herself, and really was glad at his liberation, but when the moment of parting came she could not conceal her bitter grief.—Fall Mail Gazette.

## A Big Array.

"It'll take 10 cents to carry that, madam," said the postal clerk. "Oh, my! Will it?" she exclaimed. "Well, give me ten 1 cent stamps, then." "Why not a 10 cent stamp?" "No," she said, "I want to feel that I'm getting my money's worth."—Philadelphia Record.

## A Stupid Fellow.

"Bliss married a little woman because he thought he could overawe her by his physical supremacy." "Well?" "The stupid fellow didn't know that the bossing proclivity of a woman is almost invariably in inverse ratio to her size."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Honeymoon Cruelty.

"Nay, madam, the day I married you I gave you the key to my heart." "Yes, and then you went right off and had the lock changed."—Brooklyn Life.

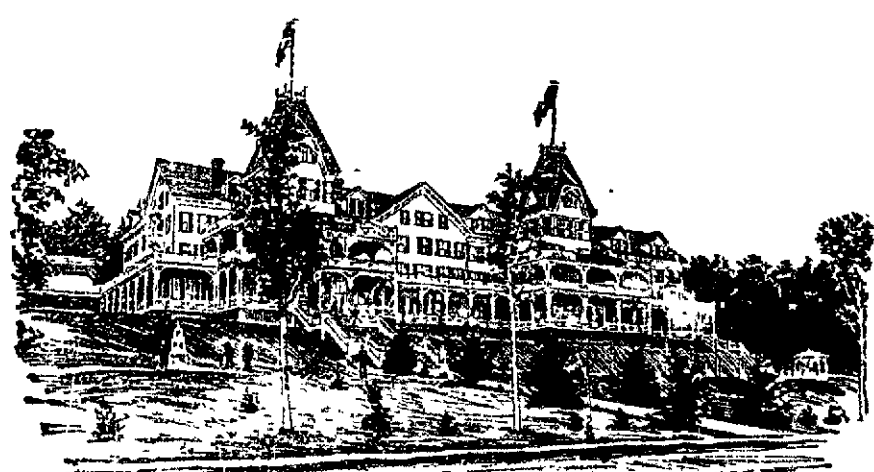
UP-TO-DATE BOOTS AND OXFORDS

AT

DUNCAN'S,  
5 Market St.

Our OXFORDS are the handsomest, easiest, coolest and most up-to-date shoes made.

An inspection will convince any man or woman that we are justified in saying we have the finest and most fashionable leathers, most correct and latest shapes. All prices from \$1.25 to \$5.00.



NEW HOTEL WEIRS,  
WEIRS, N. H., ON LAKEWINNIPESAUKEE.

A. L. steamboats and trains arrive at and depart from the hotel grounds. The acres of social and healthful recreation, clubs and orders. Mountain and Lake scenery. Pure Spring Water. Fishing, Hunting, Boating, Bathing, Golf, Good Music. Menus unsurpassed. Service perfection. Dining Room seats 500. Booklets sent on application. DR. J. A. GREENE, Prop. F. C. WILLIS, Manager.



## VICTIMS OF GREAT FIRE

One Hundred and Fifty-six the Latest Estimate of Dead.

### PROPERTY LOSS TEN MILLIONS.

Crowds Visit the Scene of the Terrible Conflagration—Still Looking For Bodies, but Few Found—Captains of the Sault Identified.

New York, July 2.—In the appalling disaster which fell with such awful swiftness on the port of New York on Saturday the loss of life and property goes far beyond any similar catastrophe recorded in its history. Conservative estimates made yesterday, after the extent of the night before had died down and some sort of order had been evolved out of the chaos and wreck, placed the number of the victims at 156, of which 126 were roasted in the huge ovens into which the holds and lower compartments of the three ships were converted or drowned in the waters of the Hudson river under a fiery pall of swirling sparks.

Thirty were caught on the piers alongside of which the burning vessels were moored and either were suffocated by choking clouds of black smoke, torn to pieces by explosion or driven to death in the frenzied leap into the swift running tide.

This is the conservative estimate of the loss of human life. It scarcely can be less. It may and probably will be more. No record exists by which can be computed within even 40 per cent of accuracy the exact number of men, women and children that were on the piers and in the ships when the flames, sweeping with almost the suddenness of the lightning's flash, engulfed them.

Of the men in the bowels of the ships, employed at their several duties and entered on the roster, there may be an estimate made, but of the army of laborers, the workers on the docks, the men who are elopers on the records of the steamship companies—no computation as to how many of that class fell victims to fire and water ever will be made.

Total Number Never Will Be Known. It will be possible in a day or two to find how many men of family are in the missing list, but the wandering workers—the brave young fellows who go from ship to ship and from pier to pier and are to all intents and purposes unknown—that roster never can be made complete.

That any large number of visitors other than the piers or the ships were lost is not probable, but figured out to its ultimate there is no system of calculation by which this particular estimate can be made. Averages are not possible. The differences are so great on different days and on different ships that a mean is not obtainable. The officials of the North German Lloyd Steamship company go beyond the figures given as the result of investigation by the police of Hoboken (which is based principally upon the inquiries made for the missing) and have called to the home office in Bremen that the loss of life will reach 200.

Nineteen bodies had been recovered up to midnight last night, and of this number six have been identified. The search along the river front in the vicinity of the burned piers was continued yesterday in a perfunctory way, because the belief among the searchers appeared to be general that any and all victims who cast themselves or were driven into the river and drowned had been carried out to sea.

The officers of the Bremen are authorized by the statement that there were only 200 visitors on board that vessel when the fire broke out, a majority of them women, and that to escape death on the blazing pier many took to a boat lowered after the alarm was given, and the boat was capsized.

How many persons were in it, how many escaped or how many perished can only be conjectured.

From cabin boy to first officer not one of the ship's company was in a mental condition yesterday to tell a connected or coherent story. All heads were dazed and benumbed by the frightful suddenness of that roaring burst of flame.

They remembered the early part of the day and up to the moment the alarm aroused them. After that the thread of remembrance was broken and the strands parted.

Property Loss Probably \$10,000,000. The property loss will fall not far short of \$10,000,000, and this estimate is as conservative as the estimate of the loss of life. Not until the adjusters get to work and figure out the cost of replacing the cargo has been lost can the value of the food fed to the flames be reckoned with exactitude.

The Sault, with her horrible regular below decks, is a total loss. Her watertight and blackened hull is all that is left of her. The Main, the great freighter of the line, is in a plight almost as bad as her sister ship, and the Bremen is damaged to the extent of \$700,000. All this is outside of cargo and stores.

The docks of the North German Lloyd company are no longer docks. They have been wiped out of existence completely. The piers that formed their boundaries are a forest of charred splinters and bent and twisted iron. Every pound of freight on the piers was destroyed. In the place of the long wharf of the Hamburg line there is nothing now but an expanse of water and a few charcoal topped spires.

The new extension of the Hamburg-American line is gone, and there is no visible evidence of it ever having had an existence.

The loss of Palmer Campbell's warehouse, within the inclosure occupied by the steamship companies, would have been a matter of moment under other circumstances. Its destruction on Saturday night, involving a loss of \$2,500,000, was only an incident when a score of men were struggling in the waters of the Hudson and shrieking for aid from beneath the burning piers.

The United States bonded warehouse, filled from floor to ceiling with barrels of spirits, escaped the fate of the Campbell warehouse. Around it the flames swept in frantic shape, but only the walls were heated and scorched.

Between 75,000 and 100,000 strangers crowded all the streets of Hoboken contiguous to the burned entrances to the steamship companies' yards. The general ferries from New York were altogether inadequate to accommodate the throngs that began gathering as early as 5 o'clock and continued to black up the approaches on the New York side of the river until after sunset.

Gustav H. Schwab, agent of the North German Lloyd line, boarded a tug yesterday morning and made an examination of the Main, Sault and Bremen. After that he superintended the docking of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse at pier 52, North river, and then he returned to his office in the Bowling Green building, where he spent the remainder of the day compiling a list of the dead, the missing and the survivors.

Agent Schwab's Statement. Mr. Schwab said of the ships: "The Main and the Bremen looked to be in very bad shape, particularly the Main, which of course is a total loss outside of her hull and machinery. I have some fears, so regarding the Bremen, which seems to be in a bad way, having a decided list to port, and she may go over. I have no hopes of saving much of the Sault, with the possible exception of the hull, and I have some doubts if we will be able to save that. The Merritt-Chapman people are now at work pumping the Sault out. After that work is completed the work of raising her will be begun. No, I will not say that I consider all these steamships total losses. I have hopes that such will not be the case. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse is not damaged at all. Of course she is a little scorched, but that will not hurt her.

"As to the cargo on the burned vessels, Mr. Bohne, our freight agent, says that it will amount to at least \$1,500,000. The Sault was fully loaded, having a cargo of copper, merchandise and cotton. We hope to save some of this. The Bremen had a small inward and outward cargo of merchandise. The Main had 1,500 tons of grain, 1,000 tons of sugar and about 3,000 bales of cotton. As regards the loss of freight, both inward and outward bound, which was standing on the piers, it is as yet impossible to place a figure. It consisted principally of cotton, tobacco, merchandise, machinery and cement.

"Part of the insurance on the burned vessels is covered by ourselves and part of it by the insurance companies. The piers are entirely insured by local companies. The inward and outward freight on the piers amounts to a great deal of money, but I cannot say how much. We of course are not responsible for the loss of cargo on our piers or vessels for the reason that the fire cannot be traced to carelessness or negligence on our part. It was by the act of God. We had no turpentine or other inflammable liquids on our piers. We did have some lubricating oil, but it was absolutely safe, being 300 flash test.

"Mr. Mackay of the Commercial Cable company has offered to enable all the messages of survivors to German relatives free of charge. All the survivors who are able to make the trip will be sent to Bremen on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sails tomorrow. The wounded and the families of the dead or of our crews will of course have the advantage of the company's seamen's relief fund.

Captain Mirov's Body Identified. "The body of Captain J. Mirov of the Sault has been identified beyond a reasonable doubt. Mr. Moller went aboard the Sault and found a charred body lying on the deck. Near it was found a pocket knife which the captain is known to have carried and some jewelry, which was also identified as Captain Mirov's.

"Regarding salvage, I do not expect any large claims to be made for the saving of the Kaiser Wilhelm. She had no steam up when the fire was discovered and was hauled out by the tugs with but little damage. The salvage on the vessels will be divided among the craft engaged in the rescue. Salvage will be paid on the value of the vessels and their cargo, and the captains and crews engaged in the rescue will receive money according to what they did, the time they spent and the risk they underwent.

"I also want to say that we had adequate facilities for fighting fire on our piers, but of course our fire department could do nothing against that sort of flame.

The line, Agent Schwab said, will keep up its scheduled voyages, but he is not yet certain where the steamships will dock. It is possible that they will come to this city. Rebuilding the Hoboken piers will begin as soon as possible.

Mr. Schwab was asked if it was true that a rule of the company required its ships to bank their fires in port, so that when the fire came they could not get out with their own steam. He said that it was the rule.

General of Admiral Philip. New York, July 2.—Telegrams of sympathy have been received by the family of the late Rear Admiral John W. Philip from President McKinley, Admiral Dewey, Governor Roosevelt, Admiral Paraguan on behalf of the north Atlantic squadron, the officers and crew of the United States navy. The body will be taken to Annapolis and interred in the Naval cemetery. There will be a service at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the commandant's house in the navy yard. A detachment of bluejackets from the receiving ship Vermont and a battalion of marines from the barracks, commanded by Major Thomas N. Wood, will escort the body from the house to the navy yard at the foot of Main street, to be taken later to the train at Jersey City. The body bearers will be men who were on the Texas when Admiral Philip was in command. Mrs. Philip and her two sons and other members of the family and friends will leave tomorrow morning for Annapolis.

Another Newspaper Fire in Detroit. Detroit, July 2.—Fire has gutted the building occupied by the Detroit Journal and destroyed the merchant, business and editorial outfit of the paper with the exception of the presses, which sustained only water damage. The total loss is placed at about \$75,000, fairly covered by insurance. The Journal will be issued today from The Free Press building, and The Free Press plant will be utilized until the Journal building is far enough repaired to permit the return of the paper to its own quarters. Contracts will be let at once for rebuilding the badly damaged structure, and new typesetting, stereotyping and other machinery has been telegraphed for. The exact cause of the fire is unknown, but is attributed to some defect in electric wiring.

St. Louis Strikers Shot. St. Louis, July 2.—An Thomas D. Waters, secretary of the Hofner-Lothman Manufacturing company, and his wife, alighted from a car last night they were followed on the opposite side of the street by Alexander Stoffregen and Julius Kulske, strike sympathizers, who applied epithets to them for riding on the cars. Mr. Waters warned the men to desist, and upon their failure to comply he drew a revolver and fired several shots at them. Kulske was fatally and Stoffregen seriously wounded.

Fireboat Captured. Highland Falls, N. Y., July 2.—As a result of four incendiary fires in this town within the past fortnight John Lynch, a citizen, was at 3 o'clock yesterday morning arrested and committed to the Newburg jail upon a charge of arson. He was detected running from the fifth barn which had just been fired.

Two Children Burned to Death. New York, July 2.—Fire, believed to be of incendiary origin, destroyed the home of William Gilkes, adjoining the Clifton race track, near Paterson, N. J., early yesterday. Two children—Sadie, 5 years old, and Etta, 3 years old—were burned to death.

Kumasi Relief Again Delayed. Prater, Gold Coast Colony, Africa, July 2.—The advance of the force marched to the relief of Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson by way of Fumasi has been delayed, the road being six feet under water, the result of an overflow of the Prah river.

Weather Forecast. Fair and warmer; light northerly winds.

## THE BOER WAR.

General Botha Active—Attacks British Outposts.

London, July 2.—General Botha is showing increased activity. His patrols cover wide stretches of country, approach near the British outposts and engage in skirmishes, while larger bodies are treated to attack, deciding to allow themselves to be caught by the return blows which the British promptly seek to deliver. Attacks of this sort were made on Friday last at Pinar's Poort on General Pole-Carew and at Springs. Generals Botha and De Wet are seemingly operating in combination. Botha is reported to have divided his force into two parts, one moving west and the other to the south to try to effect a junction with De Wet. The Times' Pretoria correspondent telegraphs that General Colville has been ordered home.

The Rough Riders' Renown.

Oklahoma City, O. T., July 2.—The opening day of the Rough Riders' reunion has been all that was anticipated. Every incoming train has been packed with the town is filled with visitors. Indians of various tribes, including Sae and Fox, Pawnee, Cheyenne and Delaware, are encamped about the town and are joining in the throng. The memorial service at 3 p. m. was the event of the day. Ten thousand people thronged the Congress building. The music was patriotic and devotional. A brass band participated, and a chorus of 1,000 voices was a feature. Hon. A. C. Scott was the orator of the occasion. His speech was an eloquent tribute to the bravery of the men who fought at El Caney, Las Quisimas and San Juan Hill. At the evening service Rev. Mr. Boone spoke to a large audience upon the earthly and heavenly rewards.

The President in Canton.

Canton, O., July 2.—President McKinley spent a quiet and restful day. The weather is delightful, many degrees cooler than prevailed in Washington for some weeks prior to the start for Canton, and in this respect at least no reasonable possesses attractions superior to Canton for a real vacation. The president went to morning services at the First M. E. church. Dr. Rixey accompanied him, and they walked from the house, a distance of about half a mile. The dinner last evening was partaken of by members of the Barber family in addition to the regular household. During the afternoon the president and Mrs. McKinley went for a little drive about the city. Judge Day, former secretary of state, called during the day and spent some time in friendly conversation with the president.

Fire in San Juan.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 2.—The Model and Training school, an insular possession, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday, causing a loss of \$25,000. The property was insured for \$10,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion among a quantity of phosphates in the laboratory. The building, a huge two-story, barrel-like structure, was well stocked with furniture and textbooks. It was erected during the winter at a cost of \$10,000 and was occupied as a school for six months. It contained the offices of the insular board of education, in which were all the records for 50 years. These were totally destroyed. Two planes and a considerable quantity of furniture were saved.

Leader of Brooklyn Strike Dead.

New York, July 2. James Phin, leader of the Brooklyn trolley men in the great strike of 1895 and who worked hard to prevent the unsuccessful strike last summer, has died in Brooklyn. Mr. Phin had been ill only a few days. His death was caused by an internal hemorrhage. He was born in North Adams, Mass., 31 years ago and for many years worked as a conductor on the Brooklyn street railways. His first came into prominence in the strike of 1895. He left a wife and one son.

Havana's Mayor Inaugurated.

Havana, July 2. At no time since the American occupation of Cuba has Havana shown such scenes of enthusiasm and excitement as were witnessed upon the occasion of the inauguration of General Alejandro Rodriguez, the first Cuban elected mayor. Early in the morning every house on the principal streets was decorated, even the palace being gayly trimmed with both American and Cuban flags. The inauguration ceremonies took place at noon in the council chamber.

Sheldon For Vice President.

Dayton, Pa., July 2.—The executive committee of the United Christian party met here Saturday night and chose Rev. Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka as candidate for vice president in place of John G. Woolley, who declined to run. Sheldon is thus slated as running mate for Rev. S. C. Swallow of Harrisburg. The committee states that the author of "In His Steps" has assured them that he will not decline a place on the ticket.

No News From the Oregon.

Washington, July 2.—Not a word has come to the navy department regarding the battleship Oregon. The hope is everywhere earnestly expressed that the efforts to float her will be successful so that she may be taken to Port Arthur and docked at the arsenal in the Asiatic station have ample authority to employ whatever means is necessary to save her. Later the grounding will be investigated officially.

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## GERMAN MINISTER DEAD

Apparent Confirmation of His Murder by Boxers.

### ONLY THREE LEGATIONS STANDING

Baron von Ketteler Killed While on His Way to Foreign Office, and His Body Hacked to Pieces—Other Foreigners Safe on June 26.

London, July 2.—These advices are published by The Daily Telegraph from its special correspondent at Shanghai, dated July 1:

"News reached here from Peking today to the effect that Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, was killed on June 18 by Chinese troops.

"All the legations had been destroyed except three, and the situation was most precarious.

"Prince Tuan had seized the emperor and the empress dowager and assumed supreme power.

"A rush to Peking to save the residents there. Small parties will be useless."

A Rome dispatch says: "The commander of the cruiser Elba telegraphs from Taku June 30 as follows: "Advices from the German legation in Peking state that all the legations have been burned except those of England, France and Germany. All the members of the diplomatic corps have taken refuge in the British legation."

The American consul at Shanghai states that Yung Lu, the imperial treasurer, telegraphed on June 26 that the foreign ministers in Peking, with the exception of Baron von Ketteler, were safe that morning, but the situation was desperate, and he doubted whether the ministers could hold out 24 hours longer, as he and the empress could no longer give protection.

Nankin cables, dated Sunday, say that Viceroy Liu Kun Yih received a telegram from General Yu Lu on Saturday stating that the German minister had been murdered at Peking. Yu Lu, who escaped from Tientsin to Baotung, also wired: "Position desperate. Implore your help. Foreign troops of eight nationalities entering Peking to the number of 30,000 or 40,000. I cannot hold out four days."

A Mysterious Disappearance.

Lieu Tzu Yih has received this from the viceroys: "Yunnanhai: "Foreign troops victorious at Tientsin. They will enter Peking immediately." The governor of Yunnanhai feared for the town and sent to the warships for help.

A small riot occurred at Chefoo on Saturday.

Fifty-two refugees who had arrived from Newchwang aver that the Boxers have destroyed the railway north of Port Arthur and that all the American and English residents are leaving.

General Yuan-shikai, commanding the best foreign drilled troops in China, has notified the German governor of Kiaochow that he will not permit the proposed German expedition to Wilhelm to rescue Chalfont and the Misses Bowden and Hawes, the American missionaries in the hands of the Boxers.

The missionaries at Peking were reported to be safe on June 25.

A correspondent in Shanghai hears from official source that the Chinese are being tormented between Shanghai and the Kiangnan arsenal.

Agents of the Boxers are busy in Shanghai provoking hatred of foreigners. Troops are going forward from Taku to Tientsin daily, though some reports from Taku allege that it will be three weeks before a large force can be sent to Peking.

A dispatch from Tientsin, without date, via Chefoo Friday, says: "It is improper any longer to conceal the harm done to the cause of the allies by the barbarities and the pillage of the Russians on the day after the bombardment. They wantonly shot natives and looted everything, including the European houses in Taku. The natives fought and were looted of supplies, and labor is scarce."

Two secret imperial decrees have fallen into the hands of foreigners, according to a Shanghai dispatch.

The first, dated June 20, attributes the trouble to religious fanaticism against Christians, leading to violent outbreaks which the government is unable to suppress; says that foreign troops are between Taku and Peking, and the foreign relations have reached a desperate point and calls upon all the viceroys and governors to show their loyalty to the throne and to raise armies and funds in defense of Peking and to defend foreign dictation.

The second, dated June 21, enjoins the Boxers as loyal and true men who should not soldiers have forfeited the foreigners advancing on Peking and commands officials to co-operate heartily in the patriotic work.

The southern officials disregard the decree.

It is feared that Yuan-shikai, the governor of Chefoo, will join Prince Tuan's party.

The Times correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs: "Dispatches from Tientsin report a serious attack upon German railway engineers at Kaumi. The Europeans escaped, but many Chinese were killed, and much property was destroyed. The Memorial church at Yehchan has been burned. The missionaries at Tientsin have been ordered to leave by the mandarins. The advance of troops from Taku is hampered by the lack of cavalry transport."

Report From Admiral Bruce.

A dispatch from Admiral Bruce to the admiralty, sent via Chefoo under date of June 30, says: "The conduct of Commander Stewart of the Algerine and Commander Hanz of the German gunboat Illis at the bombardment of the Taku forts was magnificent and elicited the admiration of the allied ships. The river route to Tientsin, 51 miles from Taku, is now open. The railway head is now nine miles from Tientsin. The road inward is not quite safe, and so communication to Tientsin is difficult.

A fort 13 miles above Taku was found deserted by Lieutenant Commander Keyes and was blown up, leaving the passage up the river free. Lieutenant Commander Keyes reports that the arsenal at Tientsin was captured June 29 by the naval brigade. The losses were five killed, Lieutenant Colomb slightly wounded and a number and 21 men wounded. There are no further details. Warrender is in charge of all our forces on the river and lines of communication.

Vice Admiral Alexoff, governor general of Port Arthur and commander in

chief of the Russian forces in the east, has arrived on his way to Tientsin to take supreme command of the Russian forces landed to date.

"Germany has 44 officers and 1,300 men, Great Britain 184 officers and 1,700 men, Austria 12 officers and 127 men, America 20 officers and 222 men, France 17 officers and 387 men, Italy 1 officers and 131 men, Japan 119 officers and 3,709 men and Russia 117 officers and 5,817 men, with a total of 52 field guns and 36 machine guns."

### OUR CONSUL SENDS NEWS.

Some Error in the Date of Murder of Baron von Ketteler.

Washington, July 2.—Official news of a startling character concerning the situation in Peking has been received by the secretary of state from John Goodnow, United States consul general at Shanghai. The dispatches came from Mr. Goodnow, and the following statement of their contents, the language used being largely taken verbatim from them, was obtained:

"Reported Shanghai that German minister murdered Peking 19th. On the 23d three legations still standing. On the 26th dispatch received in Shanghai from Yang Lu, viceroy of Pechili, that the other ministers safe. Dispatches received in Shanghai from different sources indicate that Prince Tuan, father of her apparent, seems to be absolutely in control. His influence is worst possible, he being hostile to foreigners. It is even said that Tuan issued edicts as far back as 20th ordering all viceroys to attack foreigners in their respective provinces, an order which thus far has not been executed."

The fact that correspondents in China telegraphed from Hongkong on June 16 the report that Baron von Ketteler, the German minister at Peking, had been murdered indicates that his death, granting the date given by Consul General Goodnow. Government officials here, while not caring to express any opinion as to the accuracy of the statements of Mr. Goodnow, are apparently inclined to put faith in them. Shanghai is a hotbed of sensationalism at all times of trouble in China and has not lessened its reputation in that regard in the existing crisis, but Mr. Goodnow has not sent any reports that he did not believe to be true. The fact that the state department made public the contents of his dispatches, not even suppressing the strictures on the character of Prince Tuan, is especially significant, indicating that the government must have good reason to believe that Mr. Goodnow's information is authentic. It is noticeable that Mr. Goodnow did not send at the time (June 26) the statement that a dispatch had been received in Shanghai from the viceroy of Pechili that the other foreign ministers, Von Ketteler excepted, were safe. His mention of it six days later is evidence that he has satisfied himself that the viceroy's report was correct.

Prince Tuan, the father of the recently chosen her apparent, was chosen president of the council-yamen, the all powerful Chinese board of foreign affairs, early this month. The last dispatch received by the state department from Minister Conger, which was delivered to the department at 11 p. m. on June 12, said that the (seng-lyamen) had been reorganized with Tuan as president, and that three anti-foreigner members had been appointed. The appointments were made, of course, by the empress dowager.

General Chaffee Sailed.

San Francisco, July 2. Brigadier General A. R. Chaffee, who is to command the United States troops in China, sailed last night on the transport Grant. General Chaffee arrived last evening and immediately went aboard the transport. He was met at Sacramento by one of General Shafter's aids with dispatches from the war department. The Grant also carried the headquarters band and First and Third squadrons of the Sixth artillery, 800 men and 20 officers, under command of Lieutenant Colonel T. J. White. Besides the troops, nurses and baggage on board, there is a great deal of ammunition for the Asiatic squadron. The general orders for the Sixth cavalry direct that the two squadrons, comprising eight troops in all, proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, on the Grant and there await further orders from the war department.

Patent Medicine Plant Burned.

Binghamton, N. Y., July 2.—The patent medicine plant of Kilmer & Co. in this city was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, with a loss of \$150,000. The fire threatened for a time to spread into a disastrous conflagration, 50 or more houses, some at a distance of a mile or more from the burning district, were set on fire by flying sparks.

Passenger Trains Collide.

Leveard, O., July 2.—A head end collision of passenger trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railway near Remington, five miles west of here, occurred yesterday. Mrs. Agnes Evansfeldt of Cincinnati was seriously injured by being out in the forehead, and five others were injured slightly.

Four Drowned in Boston Harbor.

Boston, July 2.—Four persons out of a fishing party of eight were drowned in the harbor yesterday afternoon by the overturning of their craft, a 23 foot cut-bow. The four others were rescued with much difficulty by pleasure boats that chanced to be within sight.

Du Maurier's Account of His Blindness.

Moreover, certain physical disabilities that I have the misfortune to labor under make it difficult for me to study and sketch the busy things in the open air and sunshine. My sight, besides being defective in many ways, is so sensitive that I cannot face the common light of day without glasses thickly rimmed with wire gauze, so that the blinding heat of doors is soft to me, difficult and distressing.

I mention this infirmity not as an excuse for my shortcomings and failures—for them there is no excuse—but as a reason why I have abstained from the treatment of so much that is so popular, delightful and exhilarating in English country life and sports.—George du Maurier in Harper's Magazine.

Siberia's Gold.

All efforts to obtain anything like correct information regarding the output of gold in Siberia have so far proved unavailing. No one outside of a few Russian officials is permitted to know.

The Spanish peasant works every day and dances half the night, and yet eats only his black bread, onion and water-melon. The Smyrna porter eats only a little fruit and some olives, yet he carries with him a bag of 200 pounds

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What is the use of dragging through life half alive? Why do you do it? Is it because you think there is no cure? Of course you can't be blamed if you don't know TANGIN, but any woman who suffers after she has heard about it has only herself to blame, for TANGIN would surely cure her. We don't ask you to take our word for it—send us a postal and we will send you a Free Sample of TANGIN, together with a valuable medical treatise on the diseases of women. That'll prove the story.

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Will be published by us shortly. It is now being printed for us on heavy plate paper a la mode suitable for framing, by one of the largest art lithograph houses in America, in the famous French style of color-plate work. Every American family will want one of these handsome pictures of Admiral Dewey. It must be remembered that the picture will be in a sense a cheap chromo, but will be an example of the very highest style of illuminated printing. It will be an ornament to any library or drawing-room. Our readers can have the Dewey portrait at what is called a "sample price," two cents per copy, by merely filling out the coupon below and sending it to this office at once. There will be such a demand for this portrait when it is published that we advise sending orders in advance. As many copies as may be desired can be had on one coupon, providing ten cents is sent for each copy. Write name and address plainly, and remit in coin or postage stamps.

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We are so confident that stock will go up at par that we guarantee that after twelve months from date you cannot buy a share of this stock from the Copper Cliff Mining Co. for less than its par value, \$1 per share.

Copper shares have made investors many fortunes the past year. In 1900 a servant in the family of Prof. Agassiz asked him to invest \$250 for her. He invested it in 50 shares of Copper stock. The compound interest and dividends, added to



## OUR FIRST LEDGERS.

THE BOOKS WITH WHICH UNCLE SAM BEGAN BUSINESS.

They Are Among the Highly Prized Curiosities in the Treasury Department at Washington and Contain Accounts of Washington and Franklin.

Among the curiosities at the United States treasury department in Washington kept on hand by obliging clerks for the purpose of entertaining tourists who may happen during the course of the sight-seeing to visit the nation's capital and Uncle Sam's principal strong box there is a set of books that commands the immediate attention of all who see them. The set consists of a ledger, a journal and a blotter, or wastebook, and was the first set of books used for jotting down the business of that all important branch of the government—one, by the way, that is giving a deal of trouble to thinkers today—the treasury.

The books are over 130 years old, and forming, as they do, the first link in the chain of the history of this country's financial dealings with its representatives, both at home and abroad, during the period of the Revolution—that time that tried men by fire—are not only interesting but instructive. They are both rare and valuable—rare as a specimen of the old time bookkeeping then in vogue, when there were no books ruled so as to divide the page into the pretty columns of figures so common now and when etoile pens were practically unknown and valuable for the associations that cluster around them and hallow them and for the priceless records they contain.

Under the continental congress there was no such thing as a treasury department, a board of treasury being provided to take charge of the new nation's finances. Soon after this board of treasury was organized, on April 1, 1776, the treasurer's office was instituted, and two weeks later the first entry was made on the blotter of the set mentioned above, and the keeping of the first books containing records of the United States treasury department was begun, although the department at that time was unheard of. It was not until Sept. 4, 1789, over 13 years after the signing of the constitution, that the United States treasury's office was instituted, that the present United States treasury department was created, with Alexander Hamilton of New York as the secretary of the treasury, Nicholas Biddle of South Carolina first comptroller, Oliver Wolcott, Jr., of Connecticut first auditor, Samuel Morrell of Pennsylvania treasurer and Joseph B. Venable of Virginia register. These were the original officers and bureaus of the treasury department, but from time to time, beginning in 1816, other offices or bureaus were added as the exigencies of the public service in financial matters required.

One interesting phase of the accounts shown by these books is that of the uncertainty as to location of the headquarters of the continental congress and Uncle Sam's money box. The dates and headings of various entries show that the government of the republic was compelled to move about from place to place pretty lively, sometimes a remarkably long jump in a remarkably short space of time, to escape British interference with the way in which our forefathers thought the affairs of this country should be handled. Philadelphia finally became the home of the books at the close of the Revolution and continued so until 1800, when the general government was moved to the new capital provided for it on the banks of the Potomac river in the District of Columbia.

The blotter or wastebook is, of course, much more interesting than the other books in the set on account of the details that are set forth on its pages. The writing on it is not nearly so good as that in the ledger, or journal, but it is legible and, as in the other books, remarkably well preserved.

The first entry in this book was made, as stated, April 16, 1776, and this is the first entry, of course, in both journal and ledger. It is an item of certain moneys paid to James Warren, paymaster general of the United States army. In the ledger and journal the writing is beautifully done, while the paper and ink are remarkably well preserved. The paper had no lines on it at that time, and the bookkeeper was compelled to do his own ruling, but his work bears a close inspection and a cursory examination. Nearly all the prominent men of the period of the Revolution are mentioned in both ledger and journal, and many interesting items are to be found opposite their names. One highly interesting entry is that of the lottery conducted by the United States government in 1791.

The accounts of George Washington are all entered in these books in due shape, and are always items of money paid on his demand. Washington would receive no salary for his services to the government, but stipulated that should submit from time to time statements of expenses, as occasion should arise, for which he felt sure that the government would reimburse him, and these entries are to account for the demands he made during the Revolutionary period. Of course when he became president his salary became fixed.—Philadelphia Times.

To Cut Glass. To cut letters out of glass is not so difficult an operation as the amateur glazier may be led to think. To conduct it successfully, first, with a little point, mark out the shape of the letters upon the sheet of glass; then heat a piece of thin iron wire until red-hot, and with it draw over all the outlines of the letters. The opacifying material, should the glass letters not immediately separate themselves from their surroundings, should be carefully slip the sheet in a wide bath of cold water. The letters will then detach themselves without splintering.—Exchange.

Style. Dealer—I am sure, madam, you could look the city through and not find a handsomer carriage than this.

Mrs. D'Avon—Oh, it's handsome enough, but it looks too comfortable to be stylish.—New York Weekly.

Hopeless. She—Do you think the north pole will ever be discovered?

Ho—Not as long as people are willing to pay to hear men tell how they didn't find it.—Chicago News.

Too Indiscrete. Bill—I've been buying a repeater.

Jill—What do you mean, a pistol or a parrot?—Yonkers Statesman.

A Non-In's. A lion will jump 25 feet or 30 feet from a standing start.

## A VIEW.

From Tangle's heights I gaze on sapphire seas. To anemone and emerald changed space And flashing with the sparkling white caps' race. Day's by the mackerel, frolic southern breeze. There to the left beyond those triple trees, A misty line of violet hills I trace—Spain, lying, full of capes and green, With mirage castles, where my fancy holds the key: On my right hand, cold crags and cold slopes, Africa's mountains, dark, inscrutable and dim. The sphinxlike land of future doubts and hopes. Of riches unforetold and still unopened, the last on the horizon's line two sloping guardians old. The pillars of Hercules eternal vigil hold.—Besler Caldwell Oakley in Woman's Home Companion.

## THE HEALTHY NEVER HUNGRY.

This Surprising Statement Has Been Made by an Expert.

"A thoroughly healthy person is never hungry." Thus says Dr. William Henry Porter of the Strathmore, who is a recognized authority on dietetics.

Up to this date a huge appetite has almost invariably been considered as evidence of a good physical condition. Many persons will realize, after weighing the doctor's remark, that their great desire for food at certain times is a warning that all is not well with them.

Dr. Porter supports his startling statement by some interesting explanatory facts. "A healthy person does not slight his meals, it must be understood, but does ample justice to them. Yet not until he tastes the food before him, says Dr. Porter, does he realize the need of it. He could go about and forget his mealtimes but for the force of circumstances.

The pangs of hunger are felt as an effect of imperfect digestion. Dr. Porter gives some valuable information on the question which and of what kind shall be the principal meal—morning, noon or night? In speaking of this he said:

"As in the running of an engine the most intense consumption of fuel must be kept prior to and in accordance with the amount of work to be performed, so in a man the time for taking and the quantity and quality of the meal ingested or the determination of the 'principal meal' must be in harmony with the work to be accomplished. If the individual is to begin his daily labors between 4 and 6 in the morning and terminate them between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, it necessitates the taking of a good and liberal breakfast at an early hour in the morning from a half hour to an hour before beginning active work, especially so if the last meal of the previous day has been a light one at 6 o'clock, as is the common habit of this class. Habits of this kind naturally call for the heaviest meal, which also may be called the principal meal, at noon or near that hour.

"On the other hand, if the custom is to rise between 6 and 8 in the morning and the largest amount of work is performed between 9 in the morning and the succeeding midnight, an entirely different arrangement of the meals must be followed. In this class a light breakfast is in order at about 8 in the morning, a substantial meal at 1 o'clock in the forenoon and the heaviest and what justly deserves to be called the principal meal should be taken from 6 to 7 in the evening, because this is more nearly in the middle of the working hours. When the labors are continued until midnight and the hour of resting is after this time, a light meal should be taken at 11 o'clock."—St. Louis Republic.

## No Manners by Telephone.

An attorney whose offices are located in one of the big buildings on Broad and Chestnut streets is noted for his extreme politeness, especially toward members of the fair sex. He never uses the word "please" in asking the young women who manipulate the switchboards at Central to connect him with a telephone number of which he may happen to want to talk to. Yesterday an inquirer reporter asked him how it was. "I'll tell you," he replied. "It is simply because in so doing I would complicate matters. For instance, say I wanted to be connected with 77,423. Of course there is no such number, but I'll say it for illustration. I take down the receiver and say, 'Give me 77,423 please.' The chances are ten to one that the young woman at the other end of the line will come back with 'What number did you say?' The word 'please,' unless it is uttered slowly and distinctly, confuses her and makes her think it is a part of the number called for. If I simply say '77,423,' she understands it at once and everything is lovely. I've just as much respect for the telephone girls as for the wealthiest ladies in the land, and my seeming lack of politeness isn't a lack at all. It is simply business, and I believe the 'hello' girls appreciate it."—Philadelphia Times.

## Zangwill's Climax to Fame.

Isaac Zangwill was born in one of the poorest hovels on a ghetto. All the first years of his life were spent in fields of stubble. It was a hard struggle for him to get through school, but he managed to do it and take prizes on the way. His scholarship attracted the attention of one of the Rothschilds, and the rich man offered to supply money for his start in life. Zangwill threw away the offer, with scant thanks, proud and confident he could win without charity. He said he rarely saw the sun when a boy, and his ambition was to live somewhere where daytime came from the sun and not from the Rothschild's pocket. He was a long time to get the Rothschild's money, but he finally got it. He was a long time to get the Rothschild's money, but he finally got it. He was a long time to get the Rothschild's money, but he finally got it.

## A Graceful Carriage.

To attain graceful carriage much may be done by practicing walking with some object on the head—a little cushion, a book or even a light board would do—and certainly all young people should learn dancing and if possible fencing. These exercises produce firmness and flexibility in the limbs and the power of sustaining balance gracefully.—London Mail.

## Humiliating.

"Why is it that the Gottrox girls always seem to be so nervous when their father comes into the parlor?"

"Oh, you see, they can't wear him the habit of bragging about being a self made man."—Chicago News.

Frequently the English idea of colors is startling to an American. In the descriptions of gowns worn by a beautiful girl quoted as being "delicately gowned in blue satin, with touches of geranium red."

The share of land falling to each inhabitant of the globe in the event of a partition would be about 83 1/2 acres.

## A PRINCE'S CONSTANCY.

Cupid Falls to Discover It in His Utopian Agency.

In Utopia, at the crossroads of Dreams and Sentimental Metaphors, Cupid had started a lost and found agency.

Upon the shelves and in the cupboards of his establishment the little god had accumulated an odd collection of objects both precious and fragile. There were lost autographs by the score, neatly labeled, but never to be claimed; shattered violas collected in jars of appropriate sizes, child-like loves faded, but still fragrant; architectural plans of numberless castles in Spain—indeed, every description of tender and extravagant and exquisite things.

Tullio, the beautiful prince of the land appeared at the request window.

"My constancy," he demanded.

"Where and when did you lose it?" asked Cupid with a businesslike air.

Tullio scratched his head meditatively.

"Down on the road of Common Sense," said he.

Cupid scrutinized his interlocutor closely.

"Are you sure you have been there?" he asked.

"It was long ago," stated Tullio, "and that was why I lost my constancy."

Cupid set to searching dusty shelves for the required object. He found many a number of dead loves, a dozen parcels of misplaced affections, some amorous intrigues, which he hurried over with sundry blushes, a single package of self conceit, which he had not often lost and found, of pride which had been dropped by a duchess who loved a blacksmith. But he did not find the prince's constancy.

"Not here," said Cupid peremptorily.

"You will have to try the bureau of impossible dreams."

Prince Tullio shrugged his shoulders with indifference.

"I shall do nothing of the sort," he said.

"I shall let my constancy go to the devil, to whom it rightly belongs."

"There is no use in doing that," smiled Cupid. "He has all he wants already in his affection for Utopian princes. Some day you will find that out."—Brooklyn Citizen.

## HER LATCHKEY EXPERIENCE.

Adventure That Befell Her the First Time She Made Use of It.

It was her first experience with a latchkey, and it wouldn't open the door, try as she would. Presently a man passing along the silent street hesitated, looked at her for a moment, and ascended the steps. If he had spoken to her, she would have screamed. As he didn't speak, she screamed anyway.

Two seconds later that obstinate door was flung violently open, and the entire family, in varying stages of negligence, appeared on the stairs upon her and the front steps. Several masculine members of the family seized the intruder, who was actively engaged in making peculiar and wordless gestures, and dragged him into the glare of the hall lamp.

"What did he do to you?" "What's the matter?" "Call the police!" and sundry kindred exclamations rent the air of the hallway and were hurled at the head of the offender, and it was some time before the unintentional cause of all the disturbance was able to make his unoffending voice heard at all.

"I heard next door to you," he managed to whisper hoarsely at last, "and I saw the young lady couldn't open the door, so I was going to offer assistance when she screamed. And I've such a beastly sore throat that I couldn't speak loud enough to make you hear when you fell upon me."

Explanations were in order promptly and forthwith, and the episode ended peacefully, but it will be many a day before the heroine of it will venture out alone at night again, and the new boarder next door hasn't done a single thing toward extending the acquaintance begun so innocently.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## Sunday Superstitions.

It is worthy of note how strong was the old time superstition against other secular employment on the day that should be kept holy. Strange were the divine punishments inflicted upon the sinner who should dare to do servile work on that day. At one place in England a carpenter who made a peg and a weaver who remained at his web after 12 o'clock on Saturday night were each smitten with the palsy. A man baked a cake at Nasuria in the early hours of Sunday, and it blotted all of that day. A miller who kept his mill going on Sunday was obliged to stop because of the blood that flowed from between the stones. It is even recorded that to save a man's life on that day he was to be worldly employment, therefore a village. A Tewkesbury horebowl fell into a sink on the Sabbath, and so great was his reverence for the day that he would not permit himself to be drawn out. That was on a Saturday. The following day the good Earl of Gloucester would not permit the man to be taken out because it was his Sunday. Between the two the unfortunate man remained in the sink till Monday. He was dead long before that time.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## The Cost of the Chamber of Deputies.

The senators number 300, and there are 531 members of the chamber of deputies. They cost the country 7,929,000 francs annually without reckoning the "indemnities" paid to the presidents, the clerks and the 159 other persons attached to the two houses. The total expense exceeds 12,000,000 francs, and we consider the price very high for the amount of work that is done. If we add to this sum the 1,200,000 francs paid to the president of the republic, we discover with astonishment that the payrolls of the two houses constitute cost the nation 13,313,777 francs per annum, or \$18,737 francs more than the old royal civil list.—Nineteenth Century.

## A Different Case.

"What's the matter, old man?"

"Oh, an old uncle of mine is coming up from the country to visit me. He's one of the greenest old guys in seven states. I suppose he'll make me the laughing stock of everybody that knows me."

"It isn't your Uncle Henry, who was up here last year, is it?"

"Yes."

"You didn't seem to be afraid that he'd make a laughing stock of you then."

"I know, but he's gone and lost all his money."—Chicago News.

## The Modern Woman.

They were discussing a modern up to date woman.

"I understand that she belongs to a good many clubs," suggested one.

"I assure you that's a malicious libel to give the impression that she does not care for home life," replied the other. "Why, I doubt if she is an active member of more than eight or nine."—Chicago Post.

## WARSHIP IN ACTION.

WORK THAT COMES AFTER THE FIRST SIGNAL IS GIVEN.

A Post For Every Man and Many Necessary Things to Be Done Before the Big Guns Can Behold Their Mighty Mien of Death and Destruction.

Few people outside the naval service know just how a war vessel goes into a fight. To put a battleship in thorough readiness for action ordinarily requires about two hours, though, of course, it can be done in much less time in case of urgency.

If a ship engages an enemy unexpectedly, so that there is not the usual time for preparation, the call to quarters is sounded immediately and the men take their places in divisions. In this case each division attends to a part of the work of clearing the ship, but ordinarily the first signal is, "Clear for action." At the boatswain's whistle and the verbal command the men move to their positions, those whose places are on deck forming in squads under the direction of the different officers. The captain takes his place on the bridge. Later, when the battle begins, he will go into the conning tower, through the narrow slit of which he can watch everything that takes place on deck and the movement of the enemy as well.

Near the captain stand the navigator, who will have charge of the handling of the ship during the engagement, the signal officer and the various aids. First of all the decks and working spaces are cleared. The spars, rigging and bunts are secured. Everything movable that will not be needed during the engagement is firmly lashed into place, where it will not interfere with the work.

A man with a lead line is placed in charge of the little platform high up on the mainmast, haul up arms and ammunition and make everything ready in their lofty quarters, even to filling the fire buckets with which to put out a blaze should one be started up aloft. The carpenter under the direction of the navigator, sees to the removal of awning stanchions, hatch rails and every light object that is not essential to the management of the ship. The chronometers and other delicate instruments are carefully gathered up and laid away below to save them from destruction by concussion. The various divisions of the ship's apparatus for sending torpedoes and spreading the intercepting nets over the ship's side, where they can be quickly lowered if need be.

When the ship is cleared, the call to quarters is given and the men take their places in divisions. The gun squads stand to their guns and make them ready for use. The hatches, except those that will be used, are covered with gratings and band pauls, the carpenter collects his men and with the armorer stands ready to repair any damage that may be done by the enemy's fire or the recoil of the ship's guns. A man with a lead line is placed at the well and during the fight will make frequent soundings to discover if the vessel is injured below the water line. The hose squad is placed in charge of the fire apparatus, ready for instant service.

Down in the sick bay the head surgeon, or "bull doctor," has been directing the laying out of cots, instruments and bandages. One hatchway as near midships as possible is always left open for the passing down of wounded men.

When everything is ready, the officers move to their stations. If the ship is a battleship, the battle hatches are closed and the men at last hear the final command for which they have been impatiently waiting—"Action!"

At that command the doors of the magazines are opened and the men who form the different chains of sentries begin to pass the cartridge cases up to the deck. The delivery of ammunition is in charge of the gunner. In modern naval outfits the gunner is not, as many landlubbers suppose, the man who fires the cannon. He is a warrant officer, and his position is a most responsible one in time of action, for he must see to the prompt and steady delivery of cartridges, shells and projectiles to all the guns. The chief gunner takes his position on the berth, where he can note the progress of the work. His chief assistant is below in the main magazine, superintending the handling out of powder, and a quarter gunner is in charge of each of the other magazines and of the delivery on deck.

The charges are passed up from the magazines in wooden cases, which are painted black, with the size of caliber and charge painted in large white letters on the side. They are passed out of the magazine to the gunners, who are in the lower deck. Then they are passed through a slit in the magazine screen—a heavy canvas curtain which is intended to prevent the possibility of sparks reaching to the powder stores. From this screen carriers take the boxes to the nearest powder scuttle, where they are passed up to the gun deck and thence to the cannon themselves.

A crew of 16 men is required to man each of the big guns, such as the 12 inch and 16 inch cannon of the Iowa and Indiana. They are divided into loaders, spotters, shell men, hoist men, side tackle men, in tackle men and port tackle men and are under the direction of a first and second gun captain. There are also a powder man, who delivers the charge to the gun, a fireman and a wreck cleaver.

In firing at a ship the target is always the water line. Though the computing instruments now used are of great value, the only way to get the exact range now, as formerly, is to see whether the first shot falls short or over and to move her up a notch or let her down, as the case may require.

The firing of this first shot releases the pent up tension of the preparations, which is succeeded by a fever of work.—Exchange.

## Painting the Lily.

"I was in a chemist's shop," says a correspondent of the London News, "when a coeher girl entered with a large basket of violets and set it on the floor. I bought a bunch and then noticed the chemist's assistant pass a small glass vial to the girl, the contents of which she emptied into the basket. 'Tricks of trade,' said the chemist, 'with a smile, while the merchant gave him a look of sly humor from under her hat. 'What was that she bought?' I asked. 'Those French violets are small. They rest on moist moss in the basket, and the moist moss absorbs the perfume. The poor girl will sell the basket.'"

## His Mistake.

Mrs. Chumpleigh—If you say you never made a mistake in your life, you state what is not a fact.

Mr. Chumpleigh—Well, you needn't throw my marrying you in my face so much.—London Fun.

## TYPICAL EGYPTIAN VILLAGE.

Huts of Sun Dried Mud, Without Ventilation and Full of Vermin.

R. Talbot Kelly, the English artist, has written for The Century an article entitled "An Artist Among the Fellahs." Mr. Kelly says of a typical Egyptian village:

Built entirely of sun dried mud, the small, low huts, from considerations of economy and space, join one another whenever possible. Narrow and tortuous lanes, left at haphazard, form the only thoroughfares, in which at first appears to be a huge mound of mud, surmounted by heaps of cotton and durra stalks, which serve the dual purpose of thatch and fuel. Many of these lanes are mere cul-de-sac, ending abruptly in a neighbor's courtyard and forcing one to retrace his steps and try again. Experience has taught me that it is never wise to assume that the streets lead in the direction at first suggested. It is often safer to start the other way and trust to the winding of the path to bring one out somewhere near the desired spot.

As a rule, the villages have the appearance of fortifications, the outside walls being frequently without doors or windows, and the lanes of the village terminating in massive wooden doors, which are usually closed at nightfall and guarded on the inside by the village guffrah, or night watchman.

Each "house" has usually one door, opening into the lane, small and low, and the few windows, if provided at all, are merely slits in the mud wall, innocent of glass or shutter, but ornamented with a lattice of split bamboo, placed crosswise during building. Ventilation there is virtually none, the smoke of the fire of dung or corn cobs finding its egress by the door and well, which chokes the inhabitants, but which is not only the family, but chicken, turkey, pigeon, goat, and whatever live stock the inhabitants possess.

Every effort to exclude air seems to be made, the houses being too low to feel the breezes, and the streets too narrow to allow of any air circulation. The roofs, covered with piles of rubbish for fuel, afford accommodation for a second installment of goats, pigeons, cats, and especially dogs. One wonders how life can be supported in such conditions, yet the people are well conditioned and healthy, living their lives in the fields and returning to their houses for food and sleep. These life naturally abounds in the Egyptian life, particularly being a prodigy of manly vigor and activity, but the fellah has a hide like a gamoos (the Egyptian buffalo), and even travelers like myself eventually become impervious to its onslaught. Outside the village and almost at their very doors the filth and offal of the place are deposited, resulting in the development of that plague peculiar to Egyptian life—"filth"—disgusting, but very necessary as scavengers, without which and the equally valuable rats these villages would quickly become uninhabitable.

## AN ODD LITTLE GIFT.

Valuable as a Souvenir of a Pathetic Incident.

The young business woman was in a down town restaurant for luncheon. At the table with her sat a little blind girl with her mother. Sitting beside the child, she took pains to help her in every way possible, putting everything that she might need within her reach. The girl became conscious of a helpful hand near and, turning to her mother, said:

"Who is it, mamma?"

"It is a lady who is sitting next to you," answered the mother.

"Who is she?" asked the child again.

"I am a business woman," came the answer from the subject of her questions.

"And do you always come here to lunch here?" asked the child, much interested.

Then, as she received a reply, she turned to her mother and said:

"Is the lady pretty, mamma?"

"She has a very pleasant face," answered the mother.

"Yes, I know that from her voice," said the child. "Can I give the lady some thing? Is this pretty?"

Her hands had been wandering over the table in search of something that might do for a gift for her new friend, and she picked up an oyster shell in which a raw oyster had been served.

"No, it is not pretty," answered the mother, "but I think the lady would take anything."

"I should like very much to give you this," said the child prettily, turning to the business woman and holding out to her the oyster shell. And the business woman took it gratefully and keeps it as a souvenir of a pathetic little incident.—New York Times.

## Twenty-one Millions of Candles.

In St. Nicholas there is an article entitled "A Giant Candle" by W. S. Harwood, describing one of the sights of the Stockholm exposition. Mr. Harwood says: It seems strange in this day of electricity that there can be found in a part of the world where civilization has gone a people who are so generally given over to candlelight as are the inhabitants of Sweden. In one year one firm in Sweden manufactures for the trade of Sweden almost exclusively 21,000,000 candles of all sizes from 2 or 3 inches in height up to 7 feet. In spite of the introduction of electricity into the cities the people keep using candles, and they even seem to think them a necessary part of their household effects.

During the weeks from the latter part of May to the 1st of July you will rarely find any one during the night using an artificial light of any kind, for the nights are almost as bright as day. If you choose to stay up all night during the period of longest days, you can read the finest print with ease at any time in the 24 hours, and you can make photographs if you so wish all the night long with capital results. Up in Lapland as late as the 25th of July I had excellent results in making photographs at 12 o'clock at night and at 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, and the only failure I had was in one case when I gave even too much time to the exposure.

## Trimming.

The other day at a golf club in Scotland a minister of the kirk was reproved by an elder in his church for using high flown words respecting a bad stroke he had made, and the minister replied:

"Well, David, I was sure to see much swearing as merely embellishing my feelings."—New York Tribune.

## A New Excuse.

Wife (at 7 a. m.)—Now, deny your condition last evening! How you are with your hat and shoes on. Don't tell me you didn't come home the worse for drink!

Husband—Not a bit, dear. You know I have lately taken to walking in my sleep, and I thought I'd go to bed prepared.—Strand Magazine.

## KOREA AND THE KOREANS.

A Splendid Country and a Very Feoul Race of People.

Korea is a splendid country. The summer in three-fourths of the provinces is bright, bracing and temperate, not unlike that of Nova Scotia. In any case the hot weather and mosquitoes do not last more than a month or two at the utmost. The winter is clear and very cold, rather like that of New York, or perhaps Quebec. Taken as a whole, the land is fertile, and the rice especially "has a bone in it," which turns out tough knives and makes it very highly esteemed, even in Japan. Its best crop also is enormous, and it has a plentiful supply of gold, cattle, tobacco, hemp, paper, leather, vegetables, fish and medicine. The inhabitants are clean made, erect, active walkers, with a physique perhaps not so wiry but far superior in grace to that of either the Chinese or the Japanese; not so coarse and uncouth in movement as the German physique; perhaps more like that of the Spaniards in general build than that of any other European nation. Women are kept in seclusion, and one sees none but old bags in the market place. The men are great eaters, indolent, amiable, ready drinkers, and they can get liquor, intoxicating and very quarrelsome. But they are lazy, except under stimulus; calm and deliberate, except under provocation; obstinate, destitute of moral feeling, full of natural religious emotion, while recognizing no religious sanctions; dirty in person, thievish, cunning, untrustworthy, but affectionate and loyal if kindly treated.

They are without the smirking politeness of the Chinese or the obsequious ceremony of the Japanese. "Good form" is inappreciable, pliancy, deification and tactfulness. Not even a Turk can approach them in perfect calm and coolness of attitude. The trading instinct seems good and well developed, but of course lack of experience and organization keeps it backward. The agricultural laborer works well and would be hard working if the fruits of his labor were secured to him. Party feeling runs wonderfully high among the official classes, who are corrupt almost to a man, cruel and full of fierce personal hatreds, but both civil and military mandarins are often exceedingly refined in manner. I never saw more perfect manners in any country than those of the general at Seoul, who entertained me in the most princely fashion. His palace was scrupulously clean, but plainly furnished, his clothes were of the finest possible texture, his hands and nails clean, his hat and "button" a marvel of "basket work" art and jewel carving—in short, his whole bearing, as also the wine and sweetmeats he gave me, showed the utmost refinement and good taste.—Fort nightly Review.

## THE PEANUT ROASTER.

Used Everywhere and Thousands Sold Annually.—Peanut Warmers.

The peanut roasters of black iron, such as are commonly seen in the city streets, are likely to have a capacity of 20 quarts. They are sold in sizes ranging from 10 to 20 quarts. Peanut roasters are made to order holding three bushels, which makes a roaster as big as a barrel. Such a peanut roaster would be set up at a public resort at the seashore or perhaps at fairs.

There are combined peanut roasters and warmers made in various sizes, the warmer having glass sides and a hot water reservoir below. Separate peanut roasters are made of various materials or combinations of materials, including tin, iron, steel and copper, and they are made in a variety of shapes and sizes and equipped for heating by charcoal or oil.

There is an automatic roaster of which the cylinder is turned by a small steam engine attached to the crank, which serves to attract attention, and is often seen at the seashore and other places of resort. The most elaborate and costly peanut outfit is the peanut wagon, which is equipped with a roaster and a warmer and is drawn by a horse.

There are more peanut roasters sold now than ever. Indeed thousands are sold annually. They are used all over the country and in other countries, too, for people eat peanuts pretty much everywhere nowadays.—New York Sun.



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You want local news? Read the Herald. More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.  
**TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1900.**  
Keep your eye on the fighting Ninth.  
If any more British troops are needed in China Oom Paul can spare a few.  
In the concert of the powers in China, the Russian trombone is flattening perceptibly.  
The vulnerable point in Achilles was the heel. In our oarsmen it seems to be the ankle.  
Mr. David R. Hill has not yet said anything about possessing too strenuous a disposition to be a vice president.  
Chicago has never recovered from the Debs insurrection. Even the insects of the Windy city are derailing cars.  
The Kansas farmers will be too busy taking in money for their wheat this year to attend any calamity meetings.  
That fine old English country gentleman, Richard Croker, proposes to start a crusade against "English Imperialism."  
A woman's mouth, when it is in repose, shows her character; when it isn't, it is generally showing some other woman's.  
The Chinese emperor and Aguinaldo have both been overlooked in the excitement. Neither has been reported dead for a long time.  
Operations in China resemble expeditions to the north pole. The original explorers require two or three relief columns to put them through.  
The Chinese minister at Washington does not see anything to get excited about. But then he is on the other side of the world from the Boxers.  
It is reported that Mr. Clark of Montana has promised a contribution of one million to the democratic campaign fund. It must be admitted that Mr. Clark is not a small change man.  
The news of the grounding of the Oregon comes almost as a personal shock to the American people, who entertain feelings of real affection for this splendid type of the new navy.  
It was a noted and esthetic Englishman who remarked that we should try to live up to our blue china. What we want just now, however, is to have our broken China live up to us.  
**FROM OTHER COLUMNS.**  
If the sultan has to send his wives to the seashore for the summer Mr. Grieco should be a trifle lenient with his slowness.—Baltimore American.  
Texas has a woman's press association. With women wielding the pen, the rolling-pin and the broom, fit cannot be long before man will be thoroughly enlightened and governed.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.  
Now, for the first time, the republican party, under the lead of the administration, declares unqualifiedly for the gold standard. It joins issue absolutely with the populists on that question.—Philadelphia Ledger.  
Mr. Bryan says in his "North American Review" article that all the trust magnates have left the democratic party. Does he mean to contemptuously ignore such statements as Croker and Van Wyck.—Nashville Banner.  
While platforms are of questionable value anyway, the republican party has constructed one that will serve and will please the majority of voters much more than any that Bryan followers can possibly erect.—Providence Journal.  
Chairman Jones, of the democratic national committee, whose propensity for becoming excited has been rather unpleasantly demonstrated to the people of Kansas City, appears to be certain that Bryan will carry Ohio, Indiana and New York.—Kansas City Star.

**AT A STANDSTILL.**  
**Allied Force Not Advancing Upon Pekin.**  
**Bad News From Kempff Received At Washington.**  
**A Sense Of Uneasiness Pervades Administration Circles.**

**AT A STANDSTILL.**  
LONDON, July 2.—The allied troops appear to be at a standstill, in China. They are not advancing upon Pekin. This announcement, made in the house of commons tonight by William St. John Broderick, under secretary of state for war, caused many exclamations of astonishment and dismay in the lobbies.  
From a Washington Standpoint.  
WASHINGTON, July 2.—Bad news was received this morning from Admiral Kempff, confirming the worst intelligence emanating from China relative to the safety of the legations in Pekin. A sense of disquietude has been apparent all day among the administration officials and the embassies. The German ambassador has shown especial anxiety for information concerning the sad end of Baron von Ketteler. This afternoon Secretary Hermann of the embassy called at the state department in quest of further particulars. M. Chieffaut, in charge of the French embassy, was also a visitor. These visits have tended to revive the rumor that efforts are being made to reach some international agreement on the situation. It was said at the state department this afternoon that the only news received indicated that all the nations seemed unanimous in the intention to welcome to the utmost cordiality Japan's offer to furnish reinforcements in behalf of the other powers, sufficient to reach Pekin. As far as the state department is concerned it is willing that Japan should be given a free hand to restore order.

**AT A STANDSTILL.**  
From Kempff.  
WASHINGTON, July 2.—The navy department this evening received the following despatch from Admiral Kempff:  
CINCINNATI.—Secretary of the Navy: Casualties up to date: Killed, eleven; wounded, thirty-six, two seriously. Ships' crews of all nations re-embarking. Sailors and marines remain on shore. McCalla on duty. KEMPFF.  
It appears by this that Capt. McCalla, who was reported in a previous despatch as wounded, was not badly hurt.  
None Other To Be Sent.  
WASHINGTON, July 2.—Secretary Long this afternoon contradicted the report that the New Orleans was to be ordered to Taku or elsewhere in China, and added that he did not intend to send another warship to fill the deficiency caused by the mishap to the Oregon.  
Banks Closed.  
LONDON, July 2.—The disturbances in the far east have led to the closing of several Chinese banks. The secretary of the Bank of England views the situation with concern.  
Addressed The Troops.  
BEIJING, July 2.—Emperor William today addressed the expeditionary force to China at Wilhelm's Haven and inspected the transports. He ordered the first division of the naval squadron to be made ready for sea as soon as possible.  
Supplementary Information.  
BEIJING, July 2.—Vice Admiral Bendemann, at Taku, when cabling the report of Baron von Ketteler's murder, added that the legation secretary was wounded and the legation burned.  
**BASE BALL.**  
The following is the result of the games played in the National league yesterday:  
Pittsburg 2, Boston 1; at Pittsburg. Chicago 8, Philadelphia 0; at Chicago. St. Louis 2, Brooklyn 8; at St. Louis. Cincinnati 9, New York 6; at Cincinnati.

**AT A STANDSTILL.**  
New York, July 2.—Sixty-seven bodies given up by the waters of the North river furnish horrible evidence of the disastrous fire at the North German Lloyd docks in Hoboken, Saturday. Each hour sees the recovery of additional bodies, seared, burned and charred beyond all human semblance. The half has not yet been told, as all the bodies recovered today were pulled out by grappling hooks. About the first of next week people will begin to realize the terrible loss of life, as then it will be time for the bodies now lying at the bottom of the water to come to the surface. The list of missing is placed just below the three hundred mark. The thirty-seven bodies lately recovered have been positively or partially identified as coming from the Saale. Of these, twenty-one were identified by Dr. Saunders of the Saale, who was assisted in the work by fire men, coal passers and other employees on the vessel.  
More Bodies Found.  
New York, July 2.—At four o'clock this afternoon four more bodies were found off the burned pier, making the total up to that hour fifty-seven. Early this evening six bodies were found in the Main. Five of them, taken from the galley, were charred beyond all recognition. Five more were found in the Saale. It is said this evening that the Main will probably be a total loss.

**AT A STANDSTILL.**  
**NAVAL ELECTRICIANS' PAY.**  
WASHINGTON, July 2.—By an executive order the president has fixed the pay of electricians in the navy as follows: Chief electricians, sixty dollars per month; first class, fifty dollars; second class, forty dollars; third class, thirty dollars.  
**UNDER HEAVY BAIL.**  
CAPE TOWN, July 2.—Commandant Philip Botha, who was captured by the British on May 17th, has been released under heavy bail.  
**WEATHER INDICATIONS.**  
WASHINGTON, July 2.—Forecast for New England: Fair and warmer Tuesday, fair Wednesday, light to fresh southwest winds.  
**GREAT STRIKE SETTLED.**  
St. Louis, July 2.—The great street car strike was settled tonight satisfactorily to both company and strikers.  
**A NEW ROMANTIC NOVELIST.**  
The Century Co. announces the discovery of a new romantic novelist in a young New Yorker, Miss Bertha Runkle, whose maiden effort is to be The Century's leading piece of fiction for the next eight months, beginning in the August number. It is described as a dramatic romance of love and adventure, and is entitled "The Helmet of Navarre." The scene is Paris during the siege by Henry of Navarre, and the action occupies but four days of the week preceding the Sunday when Henry entered the city to give his adhesion to the Catholic church and accept its ecclesiastical rites—the occasion of his saying that Paris was worth a mass. The story is full of vigorous action, and the plot is said to be one of fascinating interest. Among the characters of the story are the king himself, the Duke of Mayenne, who commanded the city during the investment, and a hero and heroine of much attractive-ness.  
Miss Runkle is the daughter of Mrs. L. G. Runkle, a lady of large literary attainments, well known by her editorial connection with the New York Tribune, and as one of the working editors of the "Library of the World's Best Literature," and similar enterprises.  
This story is, perhaps, another outcropping of the current tendency to romantic fiction, but it is said that it has not been influenced by any of the recent American successes in this field.

**AT A STANDSTILL.**  
**Your Liver**  
Will be required to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take  
**Hood's Pills**  
Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

**HALF NOT TOLD.**  
**Terrible Nature Of Hoboken Fire Not Yet Realized.**  
**Loss Of Life Now Estimated At Just Below Three Hundred.**  
**Additional Bodies Being Recovered From North River Every Hour.**

**HALF NOT TOLD.**  
New York, July 2.—The throb and thrill of a great political convention are beginning to be felt in the Queen city of the southwest. All day the tramp, tramp of incoming thousands has sounded in the streets after the arrival of every train. The railroad stations have been choked. Delegations are constantly arriving, with bands and banners. "We have had no meeting as yet," said True L. Norris, of the New Hampshire delegation, tonight, "but there is a strong opinion among our party in favor of a plain declaration supporting a sixteen to one standard. We would like to see some good man from New York nominated for vice president."

**HALF NOT TOLD.**  
**WITH THE THEATRICAL FOLK**  
Helen Lord is very ill with appendicitis.  
Laura Burt opens in London July 16 as Madge Brierly in Old Kentucky.  
Frank McKee has engaged Louise Rial to play Mrs. Meredith in Janice Meredith in support of Mary Mannerling.  
Klaw & Erlanger have engaged Josie Lutropidi to sing the character old woman's part in their new opera Foxy Quiller.  
Lucius E. Hosmer, composer of The Walking Delegate and other operas, was recently married to Gertrude Gile of Jefferson.  
Alice E. Ives, the author of The Village Postmaster, has written a new play entitled A Southern Rose, which will probably have a production next season.  
Cissie Loftus and May Irwin are among the stage folks recently departed for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce MacRae are also upon the Atlantic.  
**THE PLAYGOER.**  
**NIGHT MEMORANDUM LAMP.**  
One of the Varied Uses of the Incandescent Electric Light.  
"Many of my best and most valuable and most merchantable thoughts," said a man who writes things for a living, "come to me after I have gone to bed at night. It is true that I have gone to bed at night, but I have not gone to bed at night. That is usually my time for building castles in the air and for having people leave me fortunes and for conjuring up all manner of good luck, and in this joyous mental atmosphere I often have happy ideas that can be worked up and turned to account."  
"Formerly before I went to bed I used to put my idea pad, with a pencil by it, on a shelf in the adjoining room near a gas jet, left burning low, as I didn't want a light in my sleeping room. When an idea struck me, I would get out of bed, go into the next room, turn up the light, make a note of it and go back to bed. But I didn't always do this. I wasn't what you would call lazy, but it was a very cold night or I was very tired I would say to myself that I thought I could remember that, and so I would take the chances, and then every time I would forget it. I don't know how much money I lost in this way, but a good deal."  
"But now I have a little table at the head of the bed with the pad and pencil on that, and hanging down over it an incandescent electric light. I don't have to get out of bed at all. I have only to turn the key of the shaded light, pick up the pad and jot down the idea. Then I put the pad down on the table again and turn off the light."  
"Now I lose nothing. I suppose I must have saved enough the first week to pay for putting in the light, and everything that I save in this way is just so much clear profit."—New York Sun.

**HALF NOT TOLD.**  
**Importance Recognized.**  
The Hon. Mr. Swellup (bustling in)—Good morning, General Workaway; good morning!  
General Workaway (scooping looking up)—Howdy, sir; howdy! Take a seat, sir. Be at leisure in a moment.  
The Hon. Mr. Swellup (grandly)—I see you do not recognize me, sir. I'm the Hon. Mr. Swellup.  
General Workaway—Ah, Mr. Swellup! Delighted, I'm sure. Take two seats, sir!—New York World.  
The city of Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, was founded 300 years ago by Juan de Onate, and there has never been a rat, a mouse or a cat within its corporate limits. The air is too high and dry for rodents and felines.  
A little life may be sacrificed to an hour's delay. Cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea come suddenly. Only safe plan is to have Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry always on hand.

**HALF NOT TOLD.**  
**Granite State**  
**Fire Insurance Company**  
**OF PORTSMOUTH, N. H.**  
**Paid-Up Capital, \$200,000**  
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**STANDARD BRAND.**  
**Newark cement**  
100 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.  
**THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT**  
Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the Principal Government and Other Public Works.  
And has received the commendation of Engineers, Architects and Consumers generally. Persons wanting cement should not be misled. Obtain the best.  
**FOR SALE BY:**  
**JOHN H. BROUGHTON**  
More than Seventy Million of cigars sold in New England by the manufacturers of the

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**7-20-4**  
The best judges of tobacco admit it is the best 10c cigar on the market. The Havana tobacco now being used is of extra fine flavor.  
At Wholesale in Portsmouth by  
**W. S. WENDELL, J. H. SWEET,**  
Deer and Market Sts. Bridge St.  
**R. G. SULLIVAN**  
MANUFACTURER,  
Manchester, N. H.  
**CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR**  
AND TURNING DONE.  
WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be intrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the turning and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies in addition to work at the cemeteries he will do turning and grading in the city at special prices.  
Cemetery lots for sale, also Loan and Burial Orders left at his residence, corner of Broadway and South street, or by mail, or left with Oliver W. Ham (successor to S. S. Fletcher 60 Market street, will receive prompt attention  
**M. J. GRIFFIN**

**HALF NOT TOLD.**  
**Why try to stick things with something that doesn't stick? Buy MAJOR'S CEMENT; you know it sticks. Nothing breaks away from it. Stick to MAJOR'S CEMENT. Buy once, you will buy forever. There is nothing as good; don't believe the substituter.**  
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Two separate concerns. ESTABLISHED 1870. 15 and 25 cents per bottle at all druggists. MAJOR CEMENT CO., NEW YORK CITY.  
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**CITY THRONGED.**  
**Democratic Clans Gathering For National Convention.**  
**New Hampshire Delegation Have Had No Meeting Yet.**  
**They Are Out For Free Silver And New York Vice President.**

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KANSAS CITY, July 2.—The throb and thrill of a great political convention are beginning to be felt in the Queen city of the southwest. All day the tramp, tramp of incoming thousands has sounded in the streets after the arrival of every train. The railroad stations have been choked. Delegations are constantly arriving, with bands and banners. "We have had no meeting as yet," said True L. Norris, of the New Hampshire delegation, tonight, "but there is a strong opinion among our party in favor of a plain declaration supporting a sixteen to one standard. We would like to see some good man from New York nominated for vice president."

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A Product of Perfect Purity  
**Cures Pimples**  
The complexion, scalp, hair and skin. It cleanses the complexion, making the hair fine, soft, lustrous, and the scalp healthy and free from dandruff.  
**DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED**  
Quickly and easily by an infallible device. No cure, no payment. Write to J. H. BLOOM, 1011 Broadway, N. Y. For illustrated book of testimonials, 15 pages.

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**PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.**  
**WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.**  
**A Guide for Visitors and Members.**  
**OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, K. C. R.**  
Meets at Hall, Peiros Block, High St., Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.  
Officers—Charles F. Cole, N. C.; Fred Gardner, P. C.; Charles E. Oliver, V. C.; Geo. E. M. Smiley, V. H.; E. P. Gidney, H. P.; True W. Priest, K. of E.; Allison L. Phinney, C. of E.; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; James Kohoe, S. H.  
**PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 8, O. U. A. M.**  
Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursdays of each month.  
Officers—Edward Voudy, C.; George D. Richardson, V. C.; Fred Joslyn, S. Ex.; Arthur Woodsum, J. Ex.; Frank Pike, R. S.; Frank Langley, T. S.; J. W. Marden, I.; Frank Walsh Ind.; Jas. Harrold, Elan.; Joseph Welch, I. P.; Wm. F. Gardner, O. P.  
**PORTSMOUTH LODGE, NO. 97, B. P. O. E.**  
Meets at Hall, Daniel St., Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month, except Second Tuesday of June, July and August, and Fourth Tuesday of September.  
Officers—True W. Priest, E. R.; H. E. Dow, T.; L. R. Davis, S.  
**BESOR SHRINATH, NO. 603, K. A. E. O.**  
Meets in Pythian Hall, Second and Fourth Fridays in each month.  
Officers—Ex-Deputy Senator, Arthur S. Johnson; Sr. Seneschal, J. E. Chickering; Jr. Seneschal, Arthur C. Dares; Saracens, E. W. Voudy Rec. Sec.; J. E. Harrold, Fin. Sec.; A. O. Caswell, Treas.; F. O. Langley; Sr. Vigilante John B. Forbes; Jr. Vigilante, Chas. J. Magraw; Surgeon, Dr. A. B. Sherburne; Warden, W. P. Gardner.

**PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.**  
**WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.**  
**A Guide for Visitors and Members.**  
**OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, K. C. R.**  
Meets at Hall, Peiros Block, High St., Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.  
Officers—Charles F. Cole, N. C.; Fred Gardner, P. C.; Charles E. Oliver, V. C.; Geo. E. M. Smiley, V. H.; E. P. Gidney, H. P.; True W. Priest, K. of E.; Allison L. Phinney, C. of E.; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; James Kohoe, S. H.  
**PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 8, O. U. A. M.**  
Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursdays of each month.  
Officers—Edward Voudy, C.; George D. Richardson, V. C.; Fred Joslyn, S. Ex.; Arthur Woodsum, J. Ex.; Frank Pike, R. S.; Frank Langley, T. S.; J. W. Marden, I.; Frank Walsh Ind.; Jas. Harrold, Elan.; Joseph Welch, I. P.; Wm. F. Gardner, O. P.  
**PORTSMOUTH LODGE, NO. 97, B. P. O. E.**  
Meets at Hall, Daniel St., Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month, except Second Tuesday of June, July and August, and Fourth Tuesday of September.  
Officers—True W. Priest, E. R.; H. E. Dow, T.; L. R. Davis, S.  
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MAYSTAMPEDE FOR HILL

Report That His Boom Is Hot After Him.

GOES TO LINCOLN TO SEE BRYAN

What the Leaders Talked About Not Divulged—Shively Stands a Good Chance For Vice Presidency If Hill Declines It.

Kansas City, July 2.—Mayor Rose of Milwaukee will be temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention and James D. Richardson of Tennessee its permanent chairman.

The vice presidential situation has taken on a new aspect. B. F. Shively of Indiana continues strong, but Hill has a great boom, in many respects resembling that which occurred in Philadelphia when Roosevelt arrived there.

Hill will be nominated unless the movement is stopped by himself or Bryan.

Just as Pennsylvania started the boom for Roosevelt two weeks ago today, so has Pennsylvania started a boom for Hill. Pennsylvania has 61 votes in the convention, and all but six of them were pledged to the former governor of New York.

More important even than this are the admissions of Edward Murphy, Jr., and Richard Croker that they would be willing to throw their votes in the New York delegation to Hill.

While the delegates are talking Hill there is an unmistakable drift beneath the surface in favor of some man Hill

may name, always conditioned upon New York's agreeing upon Hill's man and upon Hill and Bryan coming to terms regarding the platform.

Hill's candidate for vice president is Elmer D. Danforth.

Danforth is the choice of practically every delegate from New York state north of the New York city line. He will be the choice of the delegates south of the New York city line if Croker and Van Wyck, the representative of Hugh McLaughlin, say the word.

The maneuvers of the New York delegates also tend to confirm the theory that Danforth is picked and will be the candidate if Hill has his way.

But actually and officially New York still has no candidate for vice president, and of all men in the field Shively is showing the most strength. Prominent men on the national committee went so far as to say that the situation was unmistakably crystallizing around Shively.

The friends of ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne, the candidate for vice president of the Bronxville Independent, were active yesterday. The headquarters of Mr. Towne in the Congress House was a scene of battle all day. Mr. Towne himself spent much of the morning at the Hotel Savoy with Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, and the possibilities of Mr. Towne's candidacy being induced by the Democrats as well as by the Silver Republicans were discussed.

Later Mr. Townsend met Dr. Howard S. Taylor and Eugene Smith, two Chicago Populists. At Mr. Towne's request Dr. Taylor has written a poem entitled "Independence Bell," which is to be read after the prayer opening the convention of the National Silver Republican party.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Towne and General Croker spent some time with Colonel Van Horn of Kansas City, who was in congress with Mr. Towne.

HILL IN LINCOLN

Holds a Secret Conference With Colonel Bryan.

Lincoln, Neb., July 2.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill spent the night in Lincoln, coming here from Kansas City at the solicitation, it is asserted, of William J. Bryan, with whom he was closeted for several hours at the home of the latter. Senator Hill arrived early last evening and was met by Mr. Bryan and a number of visiting politicians at the Lincoln hotel, where Mr. Bryan, Senator Hill, Judge Addison Tibbets, delegate at large from Nebraska, and a Congressman Woodson of Kentucky and James G. McGuire and Eugene Hughes, district delegates from New York state, sat down to dinner. Mr. Bryan and Senator Hill left an hour later for the Bryan home for a conference which proved to be extended. In the midst of it Mr. Bryan was asked if he or Mr. Hill would make any statement as to the visit of the New Yorker or the subject under discussion.

"So far as I am concerned I have no statement to make," was the reply.

"Senator Hill says he has nothing to say," came a moment later from Mr. Bryan after the question to his visitor.

Earlier in the evening, before leaving the hotel, Senator Hill excused himself from the newspaper men, insisting he had nothing to say. Senator Hill returned to Kansas City this morning.

The feature of the day in Lincoln aside from the visit of Senator Hill was the fact that a draft of the Democratic platform said to have the endorsement of Mr. Bryan and meeting the approval of his friends in nearly half the states in the Union has been made. It makes the three leading issues of the campaign imperialism, militarism and trusts, in the order named. The financial plank, according to the present draft, will be secondary. There will be a brief plank referring the Chicago platform, and in that plank is the reaffirmation of 16 to 1 the income tax, repeal of the currency laws and minor issues.

OF FOR KANSAS CITY

New York, July 2.—The Democratic delegates representing the entire state of New Jersey left Jersey City at 8 o'clock last night over the Pennsylvania railroad for Kansas City.

THE WHISKY BARREL

It Is the Most Expensive of Barrels—Others Uses to Which It Is Put.

A whisky barrel of the highest grade costs from \$2.50 to \$2.75. It is the most expensive of all barrels. It is made of heavy selected, kiln-dried oak, free from sap—a handsome and substantial package. Such barrels are made in great quantities in the west, in the neighborhood of the distilleries and in proximity when possible to the forests from which the materials for them are taken. Whisky barrels of the best grade used to cost from \$1 to \$2. Machinery has been brought more and more into use in making them, with the result that they are now cheaper than ever before.

These barrels are likely to be filled with whisky and stored for three years or more before they are shipped. When a barrel has found its way into this market and into the hands of the final distributor and has been emptied, it is bought by a dealer in barrels. There are coopers and dealers in new and secondhand barrels who buy all the barrels that offer and send out and gather up barrels, which they buy and sell in great numbers.

Bought in this manner, the whisky barrel is inspected and put in order, if it requires any repair, and sold, it may be, to a wholesale dealer in liquors, to be used for blending liquors, but it is much more likely not again to be used as a liquor package, but to be sold for a vinegar or a cider barrel. In this use it is not likely again to get as far away as New York as the one which it originally came, and when it gets back here and has been again emptied it is sold again to the dealer. In the course of its use and travels it may come to need repairs, a new stave or two or new hoops. It is put in order and sold again.

When it has ceased to be useful as a vinegar or a cider barrel, gradually wearing out and becoming cheaper, it is sold as a pickle barrel, or for sauerkraut, and finally it is likely to become a tar barrel, and after that it is broken up and destroyed.

Not counting the time that it may spend in storage before its first shipment, the whisky barrel is likely to last through the various stages of its existence, from the time it starts out until the end, two or three years, though much depends upon the care taken of it. Carefully handled, it may last ten years or more. The whisky barrel holds 45 gallons.

There's a cheaper whisky barrel, also made of oak, but of lighter materials, that costs from \$1.50 to \$2, which is used largely by eastern distillers.—New York Sun.

THAT CHAMBERMAID'S BRAIN.

A Bit of Casuality Indulged In by a Hotel Worker.

"To me," remarked the visiting drummer with a room on the top floor of the hotel, "who always plays the dollar limit in rooming houses, the hotel, the top floor chambermaid is an ever-present help in time of trouble—that is to say, I always call on her when I need anything, and if she cannot furnish it herself she can suggest a way out of my troubles. In other words, she is a great thinker, as women think."

"For instance, about a week ago I struck this town of Chicago and flew high. I had a dollar limit, for I had not been here before in ten or a dozen years. The next morning being Sunday, I discovered that a button was lost off my overcoat, and of course there were no tailor shops open, so I called on the chambermaid and told her what was wanted."

"I think," she said in good Chicago Irish, "that you can do it better yourself."

"Why do you think that?" said I.

"You can't, can you?" said she, coming back that way so as not to commit herself.

"Of course I can," said I, "but how did you know it? Do I look like a man who sowed on his own buttons?"

"No, sir; not that, sir," she explained, "but I've noticed that the man who takes a room on the top floor is able to do a good deal more for himself than the dude that has apartments on the parlor floor. Perhaps he is not so stupid as you are."

"That put me to thinking," concluded the drummer, "and I saw in a minute that the chambermaid was on to a universal fact that had never occurred to me before."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

TOOK HIS MEDICINE IN A NOVEL WAY

A tall, thin man boarded the California express at Kansas City and settled himself comfortably in the seat of his section.

Occasionally he would glance at his watch and about every two hours he would walk back to the water cooler and take some water.

"What time do you get to Dodge City?" he asked the porter.

"At 10:30, sir," answered the porter.

"What time do you get to Coolidge?" he then asked.

"At 1:12, sir," answered the porter.

"Yes, that's it," said the passenger.

"Call me when you get to Coolidge."

In time for the man to get up and dress as he got off at Coolidge the porter called him.

"Is this Coolidge?" asked the passenger.

"No, but you will have time to dress."

"No, don't want to dress. I asked you to call me at Coolidge, didn't I?"

"Yes, sir, but we stop here but a few minutes. Don't you want to get off there?"

"No, I don't want to get off there. I want to take some medicine, and when we get to Coolidge it will be time to take it."—Topeka State Journal.

Oh, So Simple!

"As a matter of fact," said the man of very decided views, "it is just a waste of time to copyright a book. The fourth of the stuff that is now copyrighted. No body could be hired to steal it."

"Very likely that is true," replied the young author, "but how is one to tell what ought to be copyrighted and what doesn't require it?"

"Nothing could be simpler," answered the man of decided views. "All you have to do is to publish your stuff with copyright, and somebody steals it you will know at once that it ought to have been copyrighted."—Chicago Post.

Voice of Experience.

Crimsonback—Nothing will go so quickly as poetry.

Yonah—Indeed!

"Oh, yes. I've known a young fellow to write tender lines to his girl and when they were received they were pronounced tough."—Yonkers Statesman.

Tobacco Is Indispensable to the western hemisphere, but curiously enough has never been found growing wild. The Indian tribes which first produced it were those living in Virginia, the Carolinas and the southern Appalachian region.

There are as many different dialects spoken in China as in Europe.

POSTOFFICE MORGUE.

FACTS ABOUT DEAD LETTERS THAT GO TO WASHINGTON.

Their Number Decreasing In Late Years and More Returned to Senders—A System That Records Everything Without Regard to Value.

Visitors to the dead letter office who turn the leaves of the immense photograph album to examine the soldiers' pictures saved during the war and gaze down at the long table where a dozen men are opening letters never realize the amount of work it takes to produce order in the chaos of letters and parcels gone astray.

Ranged along the sides of the great room where the openers are and also in several rooms near by are the bookkeepers or recorders. Their labor is seldom appreciated, because its results only are seen. Without them it would be impossible to answer the many inquiries for missing mail or to locate any article which the office has received. Uncle Sam's business methods are often criticized as intricate and laborious, but the necessity of a system of records of this kind cannot be doubted.

About 15 per cent of the 7,000,000 pieces received yearly contain valuables. An accurate record of each article is made, giving its address and disposition. Six sets of books are used for this purpose, one for money, one for papers which have a monetary value, as notes and mortgages, one for other valuable papers, such as receipts and certificates, one for stamps, one for photographs, and one for property and miscellaneous articles received in packages.

These are all returned to the sender if the address is given. If there is no address, but a legible postmark, they are sent to the postmaster at the mailing office for delivery to the sender. If there is no address and no postmark, or if the postmaster fails to deliver the article and returns it to the department, it is filed.

In the case of property the articles filed are kept two years and then sold at public auction, excepting such books as are selected for the department library. Several hundred books are added each year to the library, which is for the use of the officials and clerks exclusively. They comprise largely works of fiction and poetry intended for gifts.

The money which cannot be returned to the owner is kept for three months and then deposited in the United States treasury. It may be reclaimed within four years. In these books it receives as much attention as \$50, a receipt being signed by each clerk through whose hands it passes. No real time is spared on account of small amounts. Every fine in the department issues a fraud order against any swindling concern that concerns is not allowed to receive its mail. Its letters are stamped "Fraudulent" and sent to the dead letter office. Thousands of dollars yearly are thus saved by the department and returned to the people in money and stamps.

The stamps which cannot be delivered are destroyed each month.

The photographs and valuable papers which had been kept on file were allowed to accumulate until the summer of 1898, when the oldest files were destroyed, excepting only such papers as marriage certificates, wills and others of exceptional value. At present only those photographs and papers filed within the last three years are kept intact. The rest are destroyed.

Thus Uncle Sam, with Yankee practicality, utters every word in the matter of his mail. He has a receipt for each year from the auction sale of packages, from the deposit of lost money and also from the destroyed matter sold as waste paper.

In addition to these records is a book which gives the postal history of lost man's letters, which number about 1,000 yearly.

There is also a record of inquiries for missing mail and a record of registered matter. The registered articles received are not distributed among the six desks named, but a separate record is kept of them, so that these are the largest of the record books, and the articles kept on file here are miscellaneous in character.

Every month the periodicals which have gone astray in the mails and reached the dead letter office are distributed among charitable institutions of the district. They are the department's missionaries that cheer the sick and bless the lonely.

It is expected that the order to postmasters in regard to the plain stamping of letters will facilitate the work of this office to a large degree. Postmasters are now ordered to stamp each letter distinctly with the name of the mailing office. It sometimes requires half a dozen clerks with magnifying lens and every facility for "blind reading" to decipher a single postmark. This kind of stamping is usually done in the smaller offices. The letters from large cities almost always bear a legible postmark. When this ruling is enforced the percentage of matter returned will be increased.

The amount of matter received at the dead letter office has decreased in the last few years. This is probably due to the efficiency of the department clerks, which are sent to all postmasters for the dissemination of rules of precaution to be observed by patrons of the mails.

This office might be called the headquarters of Santa Claus. At any rate, it is where his mail is received. Every autumn his letters come in by hundreds, and later by thousands. There is every variety of spelling and childish geography. There is also a variety of places assigned as his stopping place, such as the North pole, fairyland and other places not within the reach of the postal service.

But the little folks are not the only ones who send indefinitely addressed letters. Two examples will serve to show the rare discriminating powers assigned to the postal employee by the public mind.

"Please deliver to a physician who is a native of either Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island, and who has been in the army for twenty years."

Evidently the army involved was too wide, and the authorities gave up the search.

"Forward or give to a widow, age 53 or over, with dark brown hair and eyes; height, 5 feet 2 inches; name unknown."

At a glance this would seem an easier task. To find a widow is simple enough. To find one with dark hair and eyes would be a more specific task, but still not objectionable perhaps. But using the plain or by using the limit put things in a different light. It was too delicate a task for a postman. He was human and loved life. He gave up the job.—Washington Star.

An Invitation.

"I suppose," said a pessimistic young man, reported by the Cleveland Leader, "that you would never speak to me again if I were to kiss you."

"Oh, George," replied the adored one, who had no use for pessimism just then, "why don't you get over the habit of always looking at the dark side of things?"

He Got the Girl.

"Mrs. Trelawney," said Francis Wallingford, "there is something that I have for a long time wished to say to you."

The president of the Society For the Squelching of Husbands looked over her glasses and frowned. She evidently knew what was coming, but after a moment's silence she said in her most impressive platform tones:

"Well, go on. What is it?"

"I—I love your daughter, Miss Gladys. I have reason to believe that she returns my passion, and I want to ask you to give her into my keeping."

Mrs. Trelawney's features hardened, and there was a cold, metallic ring in her voice as she answered:

"What recommendations have you to offer for yourself? How can you convince me that you will always love her; that you will always think her beautiful?"

"She looks like her mother," said Francis Wallingford. "That is enough to convince me that her beauty will not diminish as her years increase. Of course I know that this can hardly be regarded as a final test. You have not reached the age at which women begin to lose their beauty. They were interrupted then, but he got the girl.—Cleveland Leader.

His Number.

Little Willie Newrich (in art gallery)—I say, pa, why do they have all those numbers at the bottom of every picture? Look at this one.—Byron, 404.

Mr. Newrich—Oh, ah! I guess that's his telephone number.—Philadelphia Call.

It Is a Peculiar Fact That With Most Men the growth of hair is greater on one side of the face than the other. It is said that hair always grows more thickly on that side on which we are stronger.

There are about 1,000,000 Italians in the United States. One-third of them are settled in the principal cities. Half of these are laborers. Fifty per cent are illiterate.

IN HARVEST TIME.

Remember, dearest, how youth's easy ways lead to one certain goal of dusty death; Learn, then, the wisdom born of these brief days In which the joy of life is one with breath.

Delay not, pause not, give me love for love, And mark the exchange with kisses, hip to hip, lest that fierce eagle, time, slay our poor dearest Before it taste the sweets of fellowship.

Ab, take the best, the all I have to give, And let the offering be one richer far, than in love's constellation we may live The perfect union of a double star.

The hand is ripe to harvest. Lift your eyes! The reapers reap a field of misty gold. The full ears fall, the husksman is wise. Dear heart, be wise as he, as he—be bold! —Pall Mall Gazette.

A JEALOUS PET HORSE.

He Was Deeply Offended Because His Mistress Noticed Another.

In a boarding stable in New York there is a horse whose name is Tatters. He is the pet of Mrs. D., who owns and drives him. She always gives him an apple or carrot before starting on a drive and another on returning, the latter being given after his bride has been removed, and he has learned to wait patiently for the dainty until that time.

On the same floor of the stable is Mr. B.'s horse Phil. Mrs. D. used frequently to give an apple to Phil after giving one to Tatters. The latter would manifest displeasure at this in a mild way, but his demonstrations never went beyond the shaking of his head and laying back of his ears.

But one evening, while Tatters, who had just come in, was waiting for the removal of his bride, Phil, who was ahead of him, was the recipient of an apple from Mrs. D.'s hand as she stood talking to Mr. B.

A moment later the groom had removed Tatters' bride, and at once his mistress offered him his apple. He turned his head away and refused to touch the fruit. Mrs. D. followed him into his stall and tried to coax him, but he began munching his hay and would not look at her.

Then Mr. B., after him the groom, tried to induce Tatters to take the apple, but to no purpose. He was hurt because his mistress had given an apple to Phil before giving one to him, and he would not forgive the affront.

His owner's feelings were much like those of the horse, and she left the stable with tears in her eyes. Before starting out the next day, she had a friend give a carrot instead of an apple to Tatters, in the hope that if he had not forgotten the unpleasant affair the carrot might break the association with the apple.

He took the carrot eagerly. Then he took one from his mistress' hand, and you may be sure she has never since then given an apple or carrot to another horse while Tatters was in sight.—New York Observer.

Kept Within Bounds.

In an old biography of Chief Justice Marshall there is an anecdote which gives a significant hint of the discipline to which young people were subject in that earlier day.

Several of the great jurist's nieces were in the habit of visiting him, and as they were young and attractive, the house became a rendezvous for the leading young men of the city during the afternoons. Judge Marshall's black maid, named old Uncle Joseph, held a tight rein upon these visitors. Every day at 4 o'clock he would appear at the door of the drawing room in spotless livery and with a profound bow would announce:

"Ladies, his honor, the chief justice, has retired to his room to prepare for dinner."

"Gentlemen, dinner will be served at half past 4 o'clock. It is now 4. His honor will be pained if you will remain, and covers have been laid for you at the table. If you cannot remain, will you permit the young ladies to retire to prepare for the meal?"

The gentlemen usually took their leave, and the ladies retired in an ill humor, but any remonstrance with Joseph was only answered by "It is the rule of the house."

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FOLK TALES OF CATS.

THE ORIGIN OF TABBY IS TRACED BACK TO THE EGYPTIANS.

Sir Henry Wyle's Feline Friend and How It Saved Him From Death by Starvation as Decried by the Wicked King Richard III.

Some scholarly enthusiast should write a volume on the folklore of cats. So long as we believed that the domestic cat descended from the wild European species its appearance in legends and fairy tales was in no way more puzzling than that of the fox or the wolf, but science has wrought that comfortable theory, and it seems to follow that all the folklore of cats has arisen in historic times—a conclusion well worth the study of those who take interest in such subjects. Our cats are a heritage from ancient Egypt. Max Muller pronounces that even the Sanskrit word is "comparatively recent." India received the animal probably from the Greeks, who themselves had only lately become acquainted with it.

The intelligent schoolboy will jar at this assertion. Does not Aristophanes refer to the cat, and is not gale a cat? The husbandman in "The Peace" suspects it of stealing game from his larder. "Anyhow," he says, "I heard the gale making a great noise there last night." What could this household pet be unless a cat? Professor Rolleston has demonstrated that the word for the white breasted marten and that of the cat are identical in the old Norse tongue. In fact, a delightful little creature for those who could bear its smell, and one not to be surpassed at mousing. It would seem that the Romans were not familiar with cats, even in Pliny's day, for he evidently thinks that they smelled like a feline. It is alleged that the whole Roman literature contains less than half a dozen allusions to cats before the Christian era.

Upon the other hand, a cat is represented in one of the grandest and apparently one of the oldest Etruscan tombs. It has just caught a mouse and holds it. No doubt there was intercourse between the Etruscans and the Egyptians. But in northern mythology the chariot of Freya, or Frigg, is drawn by two cats. She was goddess of love and luck, very properly associated with a creature which is gentle and tender at the domestic hearth, but cruel and terrifying in courtship and warfare in meeting a rival. Is it to be credited that Freya's cats were the wild variety? The matter is not so unimportant as it looks, but decidedly this is not the place for an excursus upon the date of the Aes gods.

In a very early saga we find a wicked man, Thorolf Sleggia, defying the vengeance of his neighbors under protection of 20 cats. At length the chief of the district ordered 18 men and called the house Thorolf posted his cats at the door, "and they looked very fierce, mewing and rolling their eyes." When the chief approached, "they cried out and began to act wickedly." So he remarked, "This is a wicked company," and withdrew to the fence, where his men pitched firebrands on the roof and set it blazing. Thorolf burst out presently with a chest of silver and on each arm caught one of his cats and jumped into the neighboring bog, holding him tight. Neither bodies nor treasure could be recovered. The site of his house was haunted by cats ever afterward, "and evil was thought to dwell there."

A volume is needed for this subject, because among other reasons it must be illustrated by stories, or the public will be bored, and stories fill up a man's string of facts. I go on in one act and out at the other. In this a volume the legend of Dick Whittington would require several scores of pages for proper treatment. Here we say nothing about it.

But there is another folklore tale of the same class not nearly so familiar to the public. Sir Henry Wyle was committed to the tower by Richard III and pitifully treated. He had neither food nor clothes, and only food enough to keep him alive. Winter set in and he was like to perish with cold. One night a cat slid down the chimney, came to him purring and confident, as to its master, curled itself upon his chest and kept him warm all morning. Then it passed up the chimney again, to reappear presently with a pigeon, which it put into Sir Henry's hand and vanished for the day.

The next day the cat came, he begged for more food, but the cat replied that he must not. "Then will thou dress any I provide?" asked Sir Henry. Very willingly the feline promised, and he kept his word, though startled and alarmed at sight of the pigeon. So things went on for a time. But wicked Richard determined to starve his enemy to death and gave orders to that effect. Then the cat paid several visits during the day, bringing a pigeon each time, and the cat, right on, concluding that "there were mice about," reverently cooked them. So Henry overcame his persecutor, and the story is extant to this day among the maidens of that ancient family, but not transcribed by the hero, as we understand, nor in his generation. The account states, however, that a picture of Sir Henry, with the cat and the pigeon, was to be seen. Like evidence is put forward in Whittington's case.

Since all things are possible, it must not be said that either wondrous narrative is untrue. But meantime we class them both among folk tales.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Edison Won't Talk Into a Phonograph.

"Mr. Edison has persistently refused to register his voice upon a phonograph cylinder for repetition, according to



# SHIRT WAISTS

That cannot be excelled for style, fit and workmanship.

50 cts. to \$3.25.

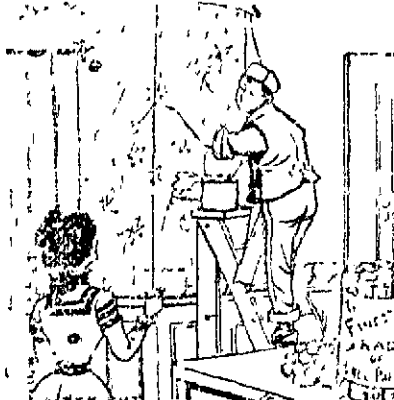
LEWIS E. STAPLES,  
7 Market Street.

Yes It's Stronger  
**Eagle**  
QUAD-STAY.  
Sprckets always  
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Road Racer, \$50;  
Track Racer, \$60.

The lightest and easiest running bicycle in the world. Come and trade in your old wheel.

PHILBRICK'S  
BICYCLE STORE,  
21 Fleet Street Portsmouth.



SPRING DECORATIONS ARE  
IN ORDER

now, and we have the finest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to \$5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our prices for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

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10 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth

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J. G. TOBEY, Jr.,  
Real Estate and Insurance,  
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**S. G.**  
BEST 10c. CIGAR  
In The Market.  
S. GRYZMISH, MFG.  
Pure Havana.

## THE HERALD.

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1900.

### CITY BRIEFS

A soaking rain would be gratefully received.

Have you stopped to realize that half of 1900 is gone?

A large crowd will go to the beaches for Wednesday.

Two years ago today Admiral Cervera's fleet was destroyed.

There will be a business meeting of the Warner club this evening.

Young America is planning for a bonfire on Columbia street tonight.

Conner, photographer studio, (formerly Nickerson's,) No. 1 Congress street.

Churches are closing down and Sunday schools are being dismissed for the summer.

It surely ought to rain now, as the York basketball team was in town on Monday.

The Pearl street Sunday school will hold its annual picnic at Jenuess beach next Thursday.

The Y. W. O. T. U. met with Miss Josephine Aldrich of Middle street on Monday evening.

The first "hop and pop" dance at Conservatory hall, on Monday evening, was well attended.

There will be no bonfire on McDonough street this year, as usual the night before the Fourth.

The Flute and Drum band will give a concert on Water street tonight, commencing at midnight.

Quite a number of the members of the Merrimack Social club are camping out at Wallis sands.

The public library will close on Sunday afternoons during July and August and on all evenings in August.

Rubber heels become very popular and John G. Mott is fitting out the local public with an excellent article.

The C. C. C. barge Number Eleven, has arrived from Baltimore with 1536 tons of coal for J. A. & A. W. Walker.

The barge Paxenos, M. Kenney, has arrived from Philadelphia with 1516 tons of coal for J. A. & A. W. Walker.

The officers of Piscataqua lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., were installed on Monday evening by D. D. G. M. Edward Bowley.

They did have some elegant fresh salmon at the Globe Grocery Co. Monday. A big lot of people stopped to see them in the window.

The Portsmouth team in the South-eastern New Hampshire league has a percentage of four hundred, having won two and lost three games.

Thomas McCue has removed the fence from around his residence on Islington street and is having considerable grading done on the premises.

And tomorrow is the day when the whole nation lets loose its pent-up enthusiasm and the eagle screams loud enough to be heard in China.

The Mystic Shriner of Boston, who have a three days' outing at Hampton Beach this week, will give a grand display of fireworks there on Friday night.

The summer meeting of the Piscataqua club will be held at the Farragut house, Rye beach, today. Rev. W. A. Bartlett of Lowell, Mass., will be the after-dinner speaker.

The Firemen's team will play a practice game with the High schools at half past five o'clock this afternoon, in preparation for their game at Hampton Beach tomorrow afternoon.

The telephone company is arranging to build a line from Kittery Junction to Eliot, to hotel Greenacre, to be in operation this season. It is expected to be ready for use in two weeks.

We advise all who wish to avoid the dust, the electric and the heat, to take their friends for a drive, or a bicycle ride to the Wentworth by way of the Newcastle bridges and the island boulevards.

The Fourth of July shoot of the Portsmouth Gun club will be attended by sportsmen from Kittery, York and Exeter. A free lunch will be served and the shooters will be furnished with loaded shells.

The new ferry for the Portsmouth, Kittery and York electric road will arrive in Portsmouth harbor in about two days after she has been completed, which will be some time between now and Aug. 15th or later.

Said a well known gentleman from Exeter on Monday, "There are likely to be many surprises at the coming county convention and the two men who are laboring to introduce new candidates are liable to get a surprise themselves."

What's the secret of happy, vigorous health? Simply keeping the bowels, the stomach, the liver and kidneys strong and active. Burdock Blood Bitters does it.

### GOING TO CHINA.

Col. Meade and other Officers Well Known at this Yard.

According to information just received from Washington, 19 officers of the marine corps attached to the naval station at Cavite have left Manila for the Brooklyn for Taku, for service with the Chinese expeditionary forces. Their names are:

Col. R. L. Meade, Maj. George Richards, Capt. M. J. Shaw, Captain. W. B. Lemley, 1st Lieut. J. H. A. Day, Capt. A. K. Davis, 1st Lieut. C. G. Anderson, 2d Lieut. F. M. Wise, Capt. C. G. Long, 1st Lieut. A. J. Matthews, 2d Lieut. W. McCreary, Capt. B. H. Fuller, 1st Lieut. D. D. Porter, 1st Lieut. W. H. Clifford, 2d Lieut. L. M. Little, Capt. P. M. Bannion, 1st Lieut. J. F. McGill, 1st Lieut. William Hopkins.

Col. Meade took command of the marine force at Cavite last winter, and instituted reforms in the province, of which he was appointed governor by Maj.-Gen. Otis. Col. Meade was ordered to the Philippines from this yard. He took command at this yard in December, 1897, after having been in command of the barracks at the Boston yard for three years. He belongs to a distinguished naval family and has been a fighter from his entry into the service.

Maj. Richards was graduated from the naval academy in 1891. He served on the Newark on the South Atlantic station, and later during the Spanish war. In March, 1899, he was appointed major and assistant paymaster. He is a brother of the United States Solicitor-General John Richards and General Auditor J. W. Richards of the Fitchburg railroad.

Capt. Shaw entered the naval academy in 1890, and the marine corps in 1890. He was brevetted for gallantry at Guantanamo.

Capt. Fuller entered the service in 1888, appointed from Michigan. During the Spanish war he served on the Columbia.

Capt. Long appointed from Massachusetts, entered the marine corps in 1891. He was first lieutenant of an artillery company at Guantanamo under Col. Huntington.

Second Lieut. Wise is the son of Commander Frederick M. Wise, U. S. N., who commanded the Enterprise a short time ago. He was appointed to the marine corps "at large" in July, 1899, and stationed at the Boston navy yard.

Among the other officers assigned to Falm, Capt. Bannion was brevetted for services at Guantanamo; Capt. Davis was on the Oregon on her celebrated run around Cape Horn to Santiago, Capt. Lemley is a nephew of Judge Advoct General Samuel C. Lemley, U. S. N.; Lieut. Porter is a grandson of Admiral Porter and a son of Lieut. Col. C. P. Porter, U. S. M. C.

### A BEAUTIFUL DRIVE.

Splendid Trip Over the Newcastle Boulevards This Year.

Few of our people are yet aware that we have boulevards across the island between this city and Newcaste.

Within the past year many thousands of dollars have been spent on these fine roadways, and we understand the work is soon to be extended over and upon the government breakwater and over the hill beyond, towards Newcastle.

The roadways are smooth and hard and nearly dustless. Many of the West worth's guests, as well as the summer cottage owners at Newcastle, almost without exception, have obtained season rates over this route to and from the city.

We doubt if this route from Newcastle to this city can be matched for a pleasure drive, a bicycle ride, or a stroll by land, by sea, and inland water, any where along our coast. Certainly not in our state.

### POLICE COURT.

Young Man Who Got Fresh at the Station House Fined For Being Drunk.

Renaldo Blaisdell, a stranger to the police, was arrested on Monday afternoon by Officer Hurley for drunkenness on Market square. He went to the station all right, but as soon as he got there began to make trouble and kept it up until he sobered off. He also shamefully abused his brother, who called at the station to see him.

Judge Emery fined him \$3 and costs of \$6.90, which was paid.

### HELPED THE BOYS.

The Christian Shore boys, who had their bonfire pile destroyed this morning by some freak, were liberally assisted by the business men in that section, to secure a new pile of material and another collection of stuff has been gotten together today. Over \$10 was given this morning. Mayor McIntire headed the fund by \$1. The police will prosecute the fellow who set the fire last night if they can get the evidence.

### PERSONALS

Miss Minnie Hutchins is passing a few days in Boston.

Miss Gertrude Ricker of Rochester was in this city on Monday.

George E. M. Smiley of York is passing a few days in this city.

B. S. Mathes of Keene is the guest of his son, Councilman W. B. Mathes.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis E. Staples have arrived home from Hillsboro Bridge.

Alfonso Clark and wife of Dover were among the out of town people here today.

Hon. William H. Morton and wife of Somersworth were visitors in town today.

Miss Mary Waldron, saleswoman at G. B. French's is enjoying her annual vacation.

Miss Alice Larkin of Boston is a guest at the Larkin homestead on Middle street.

Miss Grace Henderson of Cabot street has returned from a several days' visit in Boston.

Clifton Andrews gave an enjoyable buckboard ride to a number of friends on Monday.

Miss Florence Lombard will pass the holiday with a party of friends at Island Pond.

Rev. C. J. White, formerly of Nashua, will preach at the Middle street church next Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. R. Pearson of Newburyport are at York beach for a fortnight's stay.

Frank T. Ellis has secured a position with the contractors on the new dry dock at the navy yard.

Oscar H. A. Chamberlain, telegraph editor of the Manchester Union, was in this city on Monday.

James Graves, who has been passing a few days in Exeter as the guest of friends, has returned home.

Miss Harriett S. Whittier is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cotton at their summer home in Newcastle.

Walter Sawyer of Columbia street is passing a few days with his family at Tenenille View farm, West Milton.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Butler of Lincoln avenue are passing the season at the Ocean Wave house, Foss beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Harvey of Brockton, Mass., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Hoxie of Richards avenue.

John W. Emery has arrived home from Intervale, where he passed several days with his family, who are summering there.

Dr. Herbert S. Hayford of Quincy, Mass., is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler M. Hayford, Meeting house hill.

Fred F. Driscoll, night clerk at the Rockingham house, has resigned that position to become clerk at the Seashore house, Old Orchard, Me.

Former Councilman and Mrs. John E. Milton have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglass Holland on Payson street in Newburyport.

Miss Marion Stuart, saleswoman at G. B. French's, who has been passing a few weeks in Vermont as the guest of relatives, has returned home.

Florence Kingman of Reading, Mass., and Herbert L. Randall of Rochester, are guests of John L. Randall and daughter of Cass street.

Rev. George W. Gile and family will pass the month of July at New London, later going to Sorrento, Me., as the guests of Hon. Frank Jones.

M. A. Roy, who for some time past has been salesman in the cloak department at G. B. French's, has severed his connection with this firm and assumed a position in Canada.

The engagement of William Parker Straw of Manchester, a summer resident of Straw's Point at Rye, to Miss Josephine Perkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Perkins of Rye beach, is announced. The wedding will occur in the near future.

Charles H. Johnson, Esq., our well-known townsman, sails in a few days from Boston per steamer "Grand Duchesse" of the Plant line for Halifax, Nova Scotia, thence to Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island. Mr. Johnson will spend the summer in the Provinces, and may locate permanently at Kentville in the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia.—Newburyport Herald.

Mr. Johnson is one of Newburyport's retired merchants, and well-known in Portsmouth. Our best wishes go with him.

### A CONTEMPTIBLE TRICK.

Somebody whose sense of humor is abnormally developed sneaked over to Christian shore on Monday night, shortly after midnight, and set fire to the big pile of material which had been collected for the Fourth of July bonfire. It all went up in smoke, to the keen disappointment of the lads who had worked so hard getting the heap together for the holiday blaze. The same miscreant, probably, hung around the pile at the Creek for quite a while during the evening, but he was spotted and had no chance to get in his work there.

### WANT TO COME.

Captains of War Ships Ask To Be Ordered Here.—A Letter From the Commanding Officer.

The following letter shows conclusively that the reason that more ships have not been sent here for repairs was not because the officers did not want to be sent here or at least some of them. It shows that the climate here is just what the men want.

(P. O. Address, Gibara, Cuba.)  
U. S. S. YANKEE,  
NIKE BAY, CUBA, April 25th, 1900

The time is approaching when the Yankee should go north for an overhauling and to give the crew a respite from the long pull they have had in the tropics.

We were ordered up last year about July 1st, and, I assume, that will be the time selected by the department this year also.

We shall not require anything very extensive in the way of repairs. I hope you will find it possible to send us to the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where we were last summer, and where we all had a good chance to recuperate after a long and trying season in Cuba.

Very respectfully yours,  
GEORGE L. DYER,  
Lieut. Comdr, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

### BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

The board of instruction held its regular meeting on Monday evening, in order not to conflict with the grand national holiday. All the members were present but three.

Superintendent of Schools Morrison was re-elected, at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars.

The Haven district committee reported that a fourth grade room should be opened to meet the increased attendance. The superintendent was instructed to transfer teachers to fill this vacancy.

Carrie W. Knox was transferred from the Franklin school to the Haven, and Annie McDonough from the Plains to the Franklin. Minnie M. Woods was elected teacher at the Plains.

Messrs. Thayer, Pickering and Heflinger, with the superintendent, were constituted a committee on district lines, with power.

The superintendent was directed to ascertain the cost of publishing a school manual, commencing with the next fall term, and authorized to act.

### CONCERT PROGRAMME.

The Portsmouth City band will render the following selections at its open air concert on Market square on the evening of July Fourth:

1. March, "Under The Double Eagle," Wagner
2. Overture, "La Flederma," Bouillon
3. Waltz, "Soldier's Song," Jos. Gangl
4. Descriptive Fantasia, "The Colored Wedding," L. P. Laurendeau
5. "Honey In The Combs," G. M. Blumfield
6. "Aunt Jeannine's Cake Walk," Chas. J. Rockwell
7. Medley, Selection, "Sounds From The Sunny South," Emel Iscuman
8. March, "Zingari," Theron D. Perkins
9. Waltz, "Don't Be Cross," C. Zellar
10. March, Characteristic, "Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders," L. P. Laurendeau
11. Grand American Fantasia, "Tone Pictures of the North and South," Theo. Bendix
12. Selection, "Out For A Lark," L. O. deWitt
13. March, "On The Levee," M. H. Hall

### REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Portsmouth Bicycle club was held on Monday evening. Fifteen new members were voted in. The annual election of officers resulted as follows:

President, William Barsantee;  
Vice President, John Kenneth;  
Secretary, W. J. Kehoe;  
Treasurer, A. N. Nickerson.  
Directors, Walter Smart, William Magg, Charles Woods, Amos Grenier, Charles Roberts.

Road Officers, Captain, Charles Woods; First Lieutenant, Walter Smart; Second Lieutenant, Albert Warburton; Color Bearer, Fred Marshall.

### BOY'S BAD ACCIDENT.

The 3 year old son of Frank Soule, residing on Langdon street, had three of his fingers cut off yesterday afternoon. The little fellow was playing in the shed with his 5 year old brother, who took the ax and severed three of his fingers from his left hand above the knuckles. Dr. W. O. Jenkins dressed the wound.

### RESIGNATION TENDERED.

Rev. Myron Tyler, pastor of the Court street Christian church, has tendered his resignation, to take effect in three months or sooner, if convenient. The resignation will be considered at the annual parish meeting next Thursday evening. The clergyman has been here for five and a half years.

### ARRESTED FOR STEALING FLOWERS.

Michael Griffin brought a woman to the station house this forenoon, for stealing flowers from graves at the cemetery. The woman is slightly demented and will not be presented.

### INJURIES WERE FATAL.

Mary Jane Staples of Eliot, who a few weeks ago fell and sustained injuries, including a fractured hip, died at her home in that town this forenoon, at the age of seventy nine years and three months. Death was the result of the fall and consequent shock. She was a widow and leaves a number of relatives in Eliot.

### WATER FRONT NEWS.

Arrived, July 3—Steamer Williamsport, Philadelphia for Bangor, towing barge Paxinos, do, with coal for J. A. & A. Walker; tug Piscataqua, Boston towing barge Newcastle for Eliot; tug Cumberland, Baltimore, towing barge C. R. R. Number Eleven, coal for the Messrs. Walker.

# Bad Teeth Bad Breath Bad Stomach Bad Food

Hundred to one all the matter with you is from the food you eat. Chances are what you need is the food Nature made for you, not drugs and gruel. Give Nature a chance. Don't try to improve upon her, for you can't. What Nature made for you to eat is what you ought to eat.

## Shredded Wheat

is Nature's food, with nothing added and nothing taken away—naturally the proper food for the whole family—a food for every meal and for every day.

Drop a postal (don't send stamp) for "The Vital Question," 262 ways of preparing Nature's best food. The Shredded Wheat Co., Worcester, Mass.

## WIND MILLS TANKS AND PUMPS

Gasoline and Hot Air Engines.

## Artesian Wells Drilled

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION

EXPERIENCED MEN TO DO THE WORK

Steam, Hot Water and Hot Air Heating.

PLUMBING AND PIPING.

## W. E. Paul

39 to 45 Market St.

## Buy Now!

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW LOT OF  
Buggies of all descriptions, Milk Wagon, Steam Lander, Wagons, Horse Wagons and Stanhope Carriages.  
Also a large lot of New and Second-Hand Harnesses, Single and Double, Heavy and Light, and I will sell them at Very Low Prices.  
Just drop around and look them, it is not worth to buy.

## THOMAS McCUE,

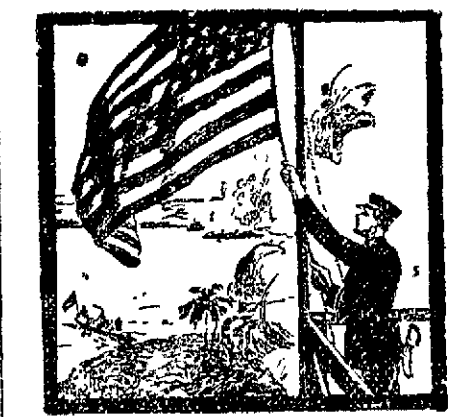
Stone Stable — Fleet Street

# WORMS

Thousands of children and adults have worms but are treated for other diseases. The symptoms are indigestion, with a variable appetite, foul tongue, offensive breath, hard and full belly with occasional gripings and pains about the navel, heat and itching sensation in the rectum and about the anus, eyes heavy and dull, itching of the nose; short, dry cough, grinding of the teeth, starting during sleep, slow fever, and often in children, convulsions.

## TRUE'S PIN WORM ELIXIR

is the best worm remedy made. It has been in use since 1841. It is purely vegetable, harmless and effective. Where worms are present it acts as a Food and corrects the condition of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels. A positive cure for Constipation and Biliousness, and a valuable remedy in all the common complaints of children. Price 50c. Ask your druggist for it. Dr. J. F. TRUE & Co., Auburn, Me. Special treatment for Pinworms written free upon request.



## THE FLAG GOES UP

In many strange and remote places nowadays. It goes up to stay and it means civilization, prosperity and happiness wherever it floats.

We have raised THE FLAG OF LOW PRICES in this city. It has gone up to stay. It means satisfaction and economy. It stands for the best Tailor-Made Suits and Overcoats at the Lowest Possible Prices.

Better Goods and Lower Prices than ever before.

## JAS. HAUGH

20 High Street.

## You Know That TAYLOR, THE CONFECTIONER, Makes His Own High Grade CANDIES.

He Uses The Finest Grades of  
Sugar And Other Ingredients.

## Trade At TAYLOR'S

1 Congress Street, Near High.

## Old Furniture Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions And Coverings.

## R. H. HALL

Hanover Street Near Market.

We Are Now Receiving Two Cargos of

## PORTLAND CEMENT

AND THE  
**HOFFMAN CEMENT**

The only lot of fresh cement in the city

We have the largest stock and constant shipments ensure the newest cements.

## J. A. & A. W. WALKER

137 MARKET ST.